EEKLY COURIER
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
e copy, one year ... $2 50
copies, one year ... 11 25
copies, one year ... 20 00
n extra copy sent gratis for every club of ten.
Payable always in advance.
Remittances may be made by Mail at our

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 20. WHOLE NO 1,035. LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866. NEW SERIES NO. 35.

DAILY COURIER.
BY W. N. HALDEMAN.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
For one year, by mail ... $12 00
For six months, by mail ... 6 00
For three months, by mail ... 3 25
For one month, by mail ... 1 25
☞ Payable always in advance.
☞ To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents payable to the carrier. To News Agents at ... per copy

The Democrat and the Journal.

Our readers will doubtless remember that ien the COURIER was revived in Decem- r last it took strong ground in its first sue in favor of the restoration policy of resident Johnson, and pledged to the resident its support so long as he should ontinue consistent with the policy he had eclared. It happened that the Journal at at time occupied the same position, and at the two papers on this point were in rict accord. It happened, too, at the me time, that the idea occurred to the itor of the Democrat that some capital uld be made for itself, and much preju- e excited against the COURIER by show- g that the COURIER and the Journal were rking for the accomplishment of a com- on purpose.

The Democrat harped upon the fact from y to day, and labored zealously to excite ejudice against the COURIER on the ground its affiliation with the Journal. We id but little attention to its attacks, ough we understood the motive which ompted them. It mattered but little to what the Journal was doing so long as knew that we were right. We could t complain if the Journal was right also. s influence then was properly directed, d we were glad to co-operate with it. e Democrat was at the same time all rong. It was denouncing the President's olicy, and swore that the "Sherman-John- on treaty" was the only Constitutional d equitable basis upon which the States ould be reconstructed.

But it was an unpardonable offense in e eyes of the Democrat in us to stand on the same platform with the Journal. was conclusive evidence of an unscrupu- us abandonment of principle. The Journal as always been so far removed from any- ing that savored of Democracy that ac- rding to the Democrat, to be found in s company was a *prima facie* case of aban- onment of principle.

We have never ascertained exactly how much the Democrat made by its assaults upon us in this connection, but from its subsequent course we infer that it did not make much, and that it reached the conclusion that it would be profitable to get into the position it had abused us for occupying, and it was but little time in getting there. Since the 30th of May Convention we have not been subject to any of the Democrat's assaults for association with the Journal, nor have we heard anything about the superiority of the "Sherman-Johnston treaty" as a plan of adjustment over the policy inaugurated and enforced by President Johnson.

The Democrat and Journal are now reclining most lovingly in each other's embraces. The insolence in which the Democrat indulged but three or four months ago towards the Journal is hushed, and we are now the unfortunate objects of the misrepresentation and vituperation of both. Truly politics makes strange bed-fellows.

Radical Slanders.

One of the points mainly relied upon by the opposition, out of which to manufacture capital against the Democratic party, is, that the 1st of May Convention did not repudiate the doctrine of secession, or give any guarantee of devotion to the Union, or any assurance that the party then organized would stand by the Constitution. This is a foul slander upon the party, and those who circulate it are not doing it in ignorance, but with malice and design. The platform adopted by the Convention is an ample and satisfactory pledge that the party is determined to stand by the Constitution and defend the Union. It is as complete an ignoring of the doctrine of secession as language could make it. It leaves nothing to be inferred, and nothing to conjecture. The following are the two first resolutions, and no honest man can deny that they are a full and complete refutation of the charges made by the Radical press. They breathe an honest and patriotic devotion to the Constitution and laws, and furnish an earnest pledge to stand by the Union. No one can read them without being struck with their fairness and candor, or say, after reading them, that they do not fully commit the party to the most extreme practices of loyalty and patriotism:

1. WHEREAS, In all republics, after the convulsions of revolution, when the storm of passion has subsided and reason has been allowed again to give utterance to the words of immutable truth and justice, it has been deemed proper to pause and assert the true principles of Government: Now, therefore, the Democracy of Kentucky, in Convention assembled, do solemnly declare that this Convention doth unequivocally express a firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, against every aggression, either foreign or domestic, and that the people of this State will support the Government of the United States in all measures warranted and sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States.

2. We most solemnly declare a warm attachment to the Union of the States, under and pursuant to the Constitution, by the adoption of which the Union was effected, and we know of no better or more effectual way of maintaining and perpetuating the Union, than by upholding and defending the Constitution, which is the bond of Union, by a faithful observance of the principles upon which the Union is based, and by the cultivation of a feeling of friendship and justice toward the citizens of our sister States.

A United Church and Congregation.

The Presbyterian Church, in Middletown, which has been supplied by the Rev. Dr. Hill for thirteen years past, was crowded last Sabbath to hear a sermon by their minister, on the spirituality of the Church, from the text, "My kingdom is not of this world; if my kingdom was of this world, then would my servants fight." In the course of the sermon he reviewed the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly for the last five years, and showed that it was subversive of the principles laid down in the text and embodied in the confession of faith of that Church. He stated in the conclusion of his discourse, that he and the Elder of the Church, when the Presbytery of Louisville divided, had remained with the majority of that body, which had refused to obey the orders of the General Assembly, believing them to be both unscriptural and unconstitutional. For this action the Elder had been suspended from his office, and he had been forbidden to preach any longer to the Church, by the General Assembly Presbytery, which claimed jurisdiction over them. He called upon the Church, therefore, to decide whether they would adhere to that Presbytery and obey its dictates. By a unanimous vote the whole Church rose promptly to their feet, declaring their adhesion to the Old Presbytery and their approval of the course of their Minister and Elder. A gentleman in the congregation, not a member of the Church, then requested an expression of the outsiders and offered a resolution approving the course of their Minister, which was also unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Barren County Fair.

The Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Barren county will hold their second exhibition on the Fair Grounds near Glasgow, Ky., commencing on the 11th of September and continuing four days. The programme of the exhibition is as follows: First Day—Articles manufactured by ladies; vegetables, fruits, &c.; saddle and buggy horses; tournament riding. Second Day—Agricultural implements; draught stock; mules; hogs; sheep; cattle; tournament riding; time riding. Third Day—Blooded stock; jacks and jennets; sweepstakes for saddle horses and mares; time riding. Fourth Day—Harness stock; saddle or pacing stock; sweepstakes for saddle or pacing stock; time riding; lady equestrianism. A splendid band will be in attendance and furnish music during the entire fair. Our Glasgow friends are determined to make this the crack exhibition of the season. They have both the wealth and the enterprise, and our "Blue-grass" fair folk will have to look to their laurels.

More Help for Hobson.

Hon. Sam McKee, member of Congress from the Maysville District, who has rendered himself extremely odious to the people of his district and State on account of his ultra Radicalism, has left his duties at Washington to come to Kentucky and take the stump and work to secure the election of Hobson. McKee is as black and bitter and ultra as old Thad. Stevens himself, and and during this entire Congress has voted with him on all public questions. Before leaving Washington he publicly declared that "*Hobson was a good enough Radical for him.*" The simple fact that McKee is for Hobson shows there is rottenness about, and should be sufficient to determine the vote of every honest and true man for Duvall.

Smoked Out.

It would seem that Mr. Hobson and his friends, unable to stand the taunts of the COURIER upon his silence, have concluded to risk defeat rather than continue any longer mum. For some time after Mr. Hobson's nomination, he was as dumb as an oyster. He had not a word to say. The Conservative branch of his party were representing him as a friend of the President and his policy, and opposed to radicalism. The Radical wing of his party, to whom he sold his nomination, were contending that he was not running either as the friend of Congress or the President. We noticed and commented very pointedly upon this remarkable condition of things. We demanded to know what it meant and denounced the fraud which we inferred was to be practiced upon the people. Matters at last became too hot for Gen. Hobson and his friends, and he very quietly slipped down to Munfordville and made a speech, taking good Conservative, Democratic ground upon the issues involved in the canvass. But his speech was not published. Days and days passed on and neither the Democrat nor the Journal referred to the fact that their candidate was on the stump and had made a speech. We exposed the deception which was being practiced and they were compelled to open their mouths. They have begun to hear that their candidate is in the field and that he is making speeches. In fact they are publishing brief reports of those speeches, short, it is true, but long enough to enable the public to judge of the positions he now occupies. The object in keeping dark in regard to his position as long as possible is very plain. In the fusion of the factions which resulted in the nomination of General Hobson, it was agreed that he should not be run as a Union candidate; that he should not occupy the position either of a friend of Congress or of the President. But the indications had become very plain that unless he defined his position, and it was in opposition to the Radical policy, he would lose many votes. He, therefore, made his appearance at Munfordville, and indulged himself in a speech, the substance of which we have given before, but which we now copy from the correspondence of the Louisville Journal. It is as follows:

As General Harlan left the stand, General Hobson was loudly called for. The General took the stand, and, in a short but eloquent and pointed speech, he defined his principles so plain and simple that none could err in understanding them. He said that he had been a life long Democrat of the Jackson stripe; that in the beginning of the late troubles he voted for Stephen A. Douglas, and while he was Brigadier-General, commanding in Kentucky, he voted against Mr. Lincoln, and for General McClellan, for which he was reported to Mr. Lincoln; but Mr. Lincoln's reply was that General Hobson was doing more good in Kentucky than anybody that he had had in Kentucky. The General declared himself emphatically for President Johnson—opposed to radicalism in all its forms—opposed to all the Constitutional amendments now proposed by the present Congress; and that he is entirely opposed to the Civil Rights bill, and all such; and that all reports in circulation that he is in favor of such bills—negro suffrage, negro equality, &c.,—the basest of falsehood and downright slander.

This is all very well, and we commend General Hobson for taking ground so consistent with that occupied by the Democracy of the State. It is correct and patriotic, and if the action of his party and its organs had not already compromised him in the eyes of the country, such sentiments would entitle him to a high position among those who, like the Democratic party of the State, are opposing the destructive schemes of the Radical party. But, unfortunately for him, these professions come too late. The fact that he became a candidate by a corrupt trade between the Conservative and Radical portion of the party which now supports him, is too well known to be denied. The terms of that bargain have been fully exposed, and even if it were possible that he could carry the State, and he should do it, the fact would still stand out prominent and well known that he owed his success to a combination with the Radical faction of the State. We have heretofore published a statement of the terms of the coalition from the pen of one of the ablest and most reliable writers of the Radical party in the State, and we now republish it in order that the fact may not be lost sight of, that the nomination of Gen. Hobson was the result of a corrupt and nefarious bargain, in which principle was expressly sacrificed to expediency, and in which the public interests and welfare were made subordinate to the schemes of unprincipled politicians. The "Kentucky Contributor" of the Cincinnati Gazette, who it is well known is a son of Judge Goodloe, one of the best informed and most forcible writers of the Hobson party, in one of his recent letters, makes the following remarkable statements:

If Gen. Hobson was the candidate for the Johnson party he would not receive a single Radical vote. If it had been proposed to us to run him as a Johnson man, Judge Seaton would never have been withdrawn. Now, however much the rebel papers and speakers may bother their heads about this matter, it is distinctly settled that such is the position of Gen. Hobson in this canvass. Nor will his election, if he succeeds, be claimed as either a Radical or Johnson triumph. We know exactly how we stand in the canvass. Our minds are made up to a single and simple issue, and our people are as enthusiastically working upon that issue as if he was the recognized and acknowledged candidate of the Radical party. We are sure our Conservative allies in this race think as we do They know that we are not supporting a Johnson man as such, as they are not supporting a Radical as such. WE HAVE DISTINCTLY AGREED to drop those issues and unite our forces for a common object, the defeat of the rebel candidate and party. It is true THERE ARE A FEW SURLY, UNREASONING, FOOLISH CONSERVATIVES WHO HAVE TRIED TO THRUST NATIONAL POLITICS INTO THIS CANVASS, BUT THEY WERE QUICKLY TOLD, AND EMPHATICALLY, TOO, THAT IF THEY DID SO, AND GEN. HOBSON WAS PUT UPON A JOHNSON PLATFORM, THE RADICALS IN A BODY WOULD WITHDRAW, AND LEAVE THEM TO FIGHT THEIR OWN BATTLES. It is the settled determination of the Radicals not to be deceived in this matter. This our Conservative friends understand, and they will hardly attempt; most certainly they have made no such attempt thus far. We appeal to General Hobson's record as a Union soldier, as a Union man, one who opposes secession, rebellion, treason, and who is not willing to see the State handed over to the men who belied and then tried to destroy her, in order to rear their miserable Confederacy, and to this only do we desire to appeal. We will no more ask whether he favors Johnson or Congress than we will whether he favors or not the tariff or the Pacific Railroad bill. Now, there is not a bit of use of attempting to deceive the people on these matters. They are neither children nor fools that they should be treated thus. They can understand an issue as well as those who are attempting to make so much fuss over the matter. No, Courier, your cause is desperate enough upon this issue, and is getting more so every day.

Whether or not the Radicals will stand up to the noisy threats contained in this extract, remains to be seen; but the probability is, they will ingloriously back down. It is now certain that General Hobson is doing precisely what they insisted they would not support him if he did do. He is standing upon the Johnson platform, upon which "Kentucky Contributor" insisted he could not get a Radical vote, and goes for the President's plan of reconstruction, which they all oppose.

We infer from the silence of their organs in the State that the Radicals will quietly and ignominiously succumb, and in their anxiety to defeat the Democracy permit themselves to be dragged around by the nose and kicked up to the polls. Notwithstanding the position assumed by General Hobson, they raise no voice of remonstrance and utter not one word of protest. But nevertheless the success of Hobson would be counted as a Radical triumph, for it is well known that without the assistance of Radical votes his party could not have made a respectable show; and whatever General Hobson's professions, his election would strengthen the Jacobins and damage the President. All the smoke and dust which the Journal can raise cannot conceal this fact. The triumph of the opposition in Kentucky, if one is achieved, will be owing altogether to the Radical vote, will be so understood, and be so claimed. The Jacobins will rejoice over it and the Northern Democracy will be proportionately depressed. The injury to the cause of the Union and the Constitution will be incalculable, for it will furnish pretexts and justification for additional outrages upon popular rights.

Let no one, therefore, be deceived or misled by the seeming candor of Gen. Hobson or by the apparent soundness of the doctrines which he professes. But let it be borne in mind that these doctrines are odious to the large majority of those who are supporting him, and that the moral effect of his election will redound to the advantage of the party here which is in closest sympathy with the destructives whose assaults upon the Constitution have aroused the apprehensions of all patriotic and conservative men.

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH

Delivered in Congress, April 28th, 1866,

BY

HON. AARON HARDING,

OF KENTUCKY.

Admission of the Southern Members—Hypocrisy of Abolitionism—The Wrongs of the South—The Northern Rebellion—White Men Enslaved by Taxes—Black Men Exterminated—Radicalism the Origin of the War—Patriots Rally to the Democracy, &c., &c.

In regard to our action or dealings with those States the gentleman said:

"We are to be guided and governed, not simply by our own sovereign will and pleasure as conquerors, but by the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution of the United States, precisely as we are restrained and limited by our dealings with all other States of the American Union."

We listened with great interest and pleasure to these sound constitutional views, so ably presented and defended by that gentleman. But it was with pain that we heard the gentleman in the latter part of the same speech declare, that before allowing their Representatives seats in Congress, he would require of these States "certain conditions in the nature of guarantees for the future." They must repudiate their war debt; abandon and renounce the principle of State sovereignty; guarantee the proper treatment of the freedmen; "he would exact of them all needed and all just guarantees for their future loyalty to the Constitution and laws of the United States." And he further said:

"I would exercise a rigid scrutiny into the character and the loyalty of the men whom they may send to Congress before I allowed them to participate in the high prerogative of legislating for the nation."

It seems strange that the gentleman from New York, starting out from premises exactly the reverse, should nevertheless be found in his conclusions hand in hand with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, ready to vote and act with him in holding the States of the South "subject to the absolute will and disposal of Congress."

The Constitution defines, limits, and fixes the qualifications of members of Congress. As to this House the Representative must be twenty-five years of age; must have been seven years a citizen of the United States; and when elected, an inhabitant of the State in which he is chosen. Everything else is left to the judgment and discretion of the people who elect him. If the Representative sent here has the age, citizenship, and residence I have mentioned, then the Constitution declares him qualified. Congress has no power to add to or take from these qualifications. To do so would be to change the Constitution. Congress can judge of but cannot fix or make qualifications. It is plain, therefore, what is meant by that other clause of the Constitution, which says "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." Now, when a Representative from a State presents himself here, this House has power under that clause of the Constitution to judge of what, of his character, of his loyalty, of the loyalty of his constituents? No, of none of these; but only whether he has the qualifications fixed by the Constitution as to age, citizenship, and residence, and whether the elections and returns are according to law. This is all that is meant by that clause of the Constitution; and with the gentleman from Pennsylvania I say, "It seems amazing that any man of legal education could give it any larger meaning."

Mr. Speaker, when it is earnestly insisted here that the plain provisions of the Constitution should alone control this House in admitting Representatives into this body, whether sent from the South or from the North, the Constitution as to both being the same, gentlemen seem alarmed, and say, "The South may send here men who were leaders in the rebel army." And in holy horror they exclaim, "Are we to take by the hand and welcome to seats here rebels whose hands have been stained with loyal blood?" But in reply it might be asked, "Will you, then, stain your souls with perjury by violating the plain provisions of the Constitution you have sworn to support, and thereby make yourselves as guilty and criminal as you say they are?" But let us not be too much alarmed, but examine the question a moment. There would be more reason to believe gentlemen sincere in the alarm they express if they had not refused seats to Representatives sent here from the South who are men of acknowledged loyalty, men who were in the Union army and periled their lives in defense of its flag. If the South should send a man here guilty of treason or other high crime, who had neither been tried, punished, nor pardoned, any one of you could have him arrested and sent off for trial, and so avoid his presence. Possibly, sir, a similar case might arise in the North, and what then would be the action of those gentlemen? We all know that for many years before the war there were large numbers in the North of open and avowed disunionists and traitors, laboring from year to year to dissolve the Union. Take a single example. Some time before the war a society of those disunionists met in Boston, Massachusetts, and passed this resolution:

"Resolved, That the one great issue before the country is the dissolution of the Union, in comparison with which all other issues with the slave power are as dust in the balance: therefore we give ourselves to the work of annulling this covenant with death as essential to our own innocence and the speedy and everlasting overthrow of the slave system."

In support of the resolution Wendell Phillips said:

"I entirely accord with the sentiment of that last resolution. I think all we have to do is to prepare the public mind by the daily and hourly presentation of the doctrine of disunion. Events which, fortunately for us, the Government itself and other parties are producing with unexampled rapidity, are our best aid."

And even during the war, Phillips, in a speech in this city, boasted that he had spent nineteen years to take nineteen States out of the Union; and there are many such men in the North.

Now, suppose the people of Massachusetts should elect and send here Wendell Phillips as their Representative, a man who has been steeped in treason for twenty years; and yet who doubts that the very men who are alarmed at the idea of seeing a Southern rebel here, would nevertheless take by the hand this great rebel leader of the Northern rebellion, and welcome him to a seat by their side in this House? But at the same time their loyal nerves would be shocked if a Southern rebel were in the House. How righteous these political saints are; almost as righteous as were the Scribes and Pharisees!

Mr. Speaker, when a Congress like this, representing only part of the country, arrogates to itself the power to ignore the Constitution and fix its own rules for the admission of members from other parts of the country, it is manifest that Congress, and not the people, choose the Representative, because unless he will suit their wishes and strengthen their party the door of Congress is closed against him. There can be no plainer act of revolution to overthrow republican government than this. And yet, sir, that is precisely what has been going on here for more than four months of this session. This body of Representatives from the Northern and Middle States have, in fact, for the time being, nullified the Constitution and seceded from the other States of the Union, and are now, as to the legislative branch, carrying on a seperate Government to the exclusion of the other States, based on this act of secession. They have what they call "a reconstruction committee." This committee matures plans and adopts rules for the larger body; it answers all the purposes and more nearly resembles one of the secession conventions of the South than anything else seen in this country since 1861. Sir, was not President Johnson right when he charged, in the Senate in February, 1861, that the Abolitionists of the North "were nullifiers and secessionists"? They are now demonstrating the truth of the charge, though acting under another name.

But certain gentlemen say if the Representatives of the South be allowed to come into Congress there is danger that laws may be repealed which they desire to perpetuate, and other measures distasteful to them enacted. Well, suppose it should be so, what do you propose to do about it? You answer, you "intend to provide against it," you "do not intend to submit to it." Then you do not intend to have a government controlled by a majority of the people of the whole country. You intend to establish an oligarchy on the ruins of republican government. You are now seeking to accomplish your purpose by civil revolution, but you are preparing the elements that may bring on a fearful and bloody conflict. Of one thing rest assured: the people of this country will never long submit to a government of any form that does not allow the voice of the whole people to be heard in its management.

Mr. Speaker, the Northern rebellion, or disunion party of the North, at every period and under all its assumed names, has been, and now is, substantially the same. Always too busy with the sins of others to repent of its own; always aggressive and intolerant; always moved by a rapacious lust of power; its vital principle of action, its motive power, is native, inbred, political depravity. To gain political power it assumed the garb of philanthropy, shed hypocritical tears over the negro, and struck for the abolition of slavery. Its ceaseless agitation of the slavery question from year to year culminated in a war between the North and South, the most desolating and sanguinary the world ever saw. Taking advantage of the war thus brought on, it accomplished the abolition of slavery.

And here, sir, passing by that enormous public debt that has doomed the white race to the grinding and oppressive slavery of taxation for generations to come; forgetting the million of brave white men that have fallen and perished in camp and battle-fields; passing by their maimed survivors, with the multiplied thousands of widows and orphans that fill and sadden the land; passing by all this, let us pause and consider for a moment what abolitionism has done for the black race. Four million slaves, by nature far inferior to the white race, never accustomed to think or provide for themselves, depending wholly on their masters for homes, support, and protection, a large portion of them aged and infirm men and women and helpless children; all of them are suddenly robbed of food, clothing, home, and protection, and turned out naked, homeless, and penniless to struggle for existence as best they can with a superior and highly cultivated white race. As must have been foreseen by all but blind fanatics, already many thousands of them have perished and died from disease, exposure, cold, and hunger. Thousands more all over the country are now perishing, starving, and dying. Even here in this city, the voice of suffering and hunger appeals to us from all the abolition pens, where hundreds of them are huddled together in rags and filth, perishing and starving. Only a few days ago you appropriated $25,000 to save from starvation, a few days longer, the miserable inmates of these abolition pens in this city. And you call these wretched victims of your policy "freedmen." And the act by which you placed them in this condition, you call "emancipation." But "the iron pen of history will record it as the most monstrous act of cruelty that ever darkened the annals of any of the nations of the earth." Sir, the country begins to see now that abolitionism and not the Constitution is indeed "a covenant with death" to the negro.

Not content with the ruin they have wrought, these pestilent agitators seize on the fact that slavery is abolished, and make that the basis of a new conflict. They are now everywhere striking for negro equality, warring against the laws of nature, seeking to blot out all distinctions, and crush down the white race to political and social equality with the blacks; all for the purpose of gaining a new recruit of negro voters to aid them in ruling and governing the white people in the South and border States. The natural tendency of this movement will be to engender a bitterness of feeling and burning antagonism between the whites and blacks that may break out in a war of races, resulting in the extermination of the whole remnant of the negro race in this country. But, taking for their motto "Better reign in hell than serve in heaven," these mad, restless spirits rush on to another conflict, regardless of all consequences, determined to rule or ruin. Sir, the country will see after a while, begins to see now, that abolitionism, not slavery, was the "sum of all villainies;" and the poor deluded negro will find too late that his master was his best and kindest friend, and the abolitionist his worst and most cruel enemy.

Mr. Speaker, the rebellion in the South can plead in extenuation much provocation long and patiently borne, but the Northern rebellion can urge no such plea. Radicalism in the North was the source and origin of all the terrible convulsions and bloody horrors this country has suffered. The South, with all its errors, made no aggressions on the rights of the North. It never intermeddled with, nor sought to control, the domestic institutions of the States in the North. The South claimed only to exercise that control over its own domestic affairs it freely conceded to the North, and which was secured to both by a common Constitution. But the Radicals of the North, without the hope of benefiting that section, and with no temptation save the gratification of a fallen, depraved, and malignant spirit, denounced the Constitution as a "league with death and a covenant with hell," and made lawless and unprovoked aggressions from year to year on the constitutional rights of the South. And, as foretold by the Father of his Country, these sectional parties soon brought on a horrid conflict that reddened the land with kindred blood, and blasted the country with desolation, as if smitten by the lightnings of heaven.

"By their fruits you shall know them." Radicalism in the North sowed and cultivated the seed, and the fruit was a harvest of blood. To conceal its horrid visage, radicalism put on the robe of philanthropy, and four millions of the black race are robbed of home and protection, and doomed to extermination, while the whole race of free white laborers throughout the whole country are sold into the galling slavery of taxation, cut off even from the hope that their children after them will be emancipated. Thus has the sun dial of prosperity and happiness of this great country been set back half a century. And now, sir, the same party, under another name, and with the cry of liberty on its tongue, is earnestly striving to subvert the foundations of republican government, laboring to centralize, consolidate and build up a frightful Federal despotism, under whose dark and deadly shadow self-government and all State rights would utterly sink and perish.

Sir, the people have been too long deceived by the hypocritical professions and fair names assumed by the Northern disunionists. They should remember that under the mask of the best names the worst crimes have been committed. In the name of "liberty and equality" France was deluged in blood, while all law and all liberty lay prostrate beneath the iron tread of tyranny. And in other days, in the outraged name of religion, martyr fires were kindled, and men "of whom the world was not worthy" consumed at the stake.

Sir, the times are alarming. The horizon is full of dark and ominous clouds. Let the true friends of the country, of every name, unite with the Democratic hosts of the North, rally around and sustain the President in his patriotic and noble stand for the liberty of the people; and the Northern rebellion will be crushed and subdued, our blood-bought heritage of constitutional liberty wrested from its deadly grasp, and the Constitution with the Union restored and preserved.

THE MOVEMENT IN THE INTERIOR.

The Conservatives and Democrats of the county of Boyle assembled in mass meeting, at the Court-house in Danville, on the 16th inst.

Captain John A. Burton was called to the chair, and Joseph W. Fluee, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman, on taking his seat, stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of nominating candidates for the several county offices to be filled at the ensuing August election.

On motion of M. T. Chrisman, Esq., the meeting resolved that it is inexpedient to make nominations at this time.

It was then announced that a call had been made for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Boyle county in a Convention to be held at Lexington on the 25th inst. for the purpose of selecting two delegates to represent the Ashland District in the National Convention at Philadelphia on the 14th of August.

On motion, a committee of five, consisting of C. E. Bowman, Archie Gray, M. T. Chrisman, J. J. Jones and J. R. Marrs, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, A. H. Sneed, Esq., being loudly called for, responded in a brief and happy speech. At the conclusion of his remarks, the committee offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A National Union Convention has been called to meet in the city of Philadelphia, on the second Thursday, being the 14th day, of August next, to devise measures "to preserve the National Union, to vindicate the sufficiency of our admirable Constitution, to guard the States from covert attempts to deprive them of their true position in the Union, and to bring together those who are unnaturally separated," to which Convention the people of the several States and of each Congressional District have been invited to send delegates; and

WHEREAS, This meeting do cordially approve of the object and principles set forth in the call for said Convention as above enumerated; and

WHEREAS, the people of each county in this Congressional District have been requested to send one delegate for every three hundred voters reported by the auditor, to a District Convention to be held in the city of Lexington on Wednesday, the 25th day of July, for the purpose of selecting two delegates from this District to said National Convention; therefore

Resolved, That John A. Burton, John B. H. Latimer, W. L. Tarkington, T. J. P'elhay, and A. H. Sneed be appointed delegates to represent the county in said Convention, and they be instructed to vote for Hon. M. J. D[illegible] as one of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from this district.

Resolved, That the meeting do cordially approve the course of the President of the United States in defending the Constitution from the assaults of the Radical majority in Congress, and particularly his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills; his opposition to any constitutional amendment at the present time; his earnest and repeated efforts to secure the immediate representation of the Southern States in Congress, and thereby restore the Union in fact as well as in name; and this meeting do, therefore, instruct their delegates to vote for none others as delegates to the National Convention than those who may be relied on as earnest supporters of the patriotic course of the President in these particulars.

The meeting was then addressed by Col. C. E. Bowman, in a short, nervous and telling speech. A resolution was then adopted, having in view the publication of the proceedings. The meeting then adjourned *sine die*. The National column is in motion; and the whole State is in motion.

Letter from Professor Hayward.

UPTON, KY., July 23, 1866.

Editors Louisville Courier:

I am informed it has been reported that in a speech I made at Millerstown, Grayson county, Ky., the 14th inst., I indorsed secession. It is strange that any one with a *modicum* of discriminative sense should have thus misunderstood me.

I stated that the cry of "secesh," "rebel" &c., was disgusting to the ears of intelligent citizens, for they well knew that no *speaker* nor PAPER nor PARTY in this State was advocating that doctrine. The Southern people accepted the result of the war as a final solution of that question, and no longer urged it as a political tenet. I did say, however, that instead of charging the Democratic party of Kentucky with favoring secession and rebellion, when all who read *know* that these doctrines are ignored in the platform of the 1st of May, it would be much manlier to attack the Declaration of Independence, for that immortal document distinctly recognized the right to "abolish" a Government whenever it became subversive of the principles upon which it was founded. I also said that the word "rebel" was by no means odious to me, for I well remembered that the *opponents of liberty* in the days of the revolution, applied that word to the illustrious Washington and his compatriots—and that to day, those who are most conspicuously bandying that epithet, are the men whose radical and sacrilegious hands would despoil the Temple of Liberty of her treasures, and, unless arrested, would destroy the last vestige remaining of that grand legacy of glory and liberty bequeathed us by the Fathers of the Republic.

I further said, that an *arbitrary Union* was a *despotism*; that the Democracy recognized the Union *under the Constitution*, and that anything contrary to *that* was false to the principles inculcated by the framers of the Constitution and hostile to the genius of our system of government.

Very respectfully,
W. B. HAYWARD.

☞ "The Nation" has such a habit of *diggin in* to folks it ought to be called the In-dig-nation.—[Post.

The Causes of Benedek's Defeat.

[From the New York Times, 20th.]

A French paper assigns as the three principal causes of Benedek's defeat, that the Bavarians were too slow, that the Austrians were numerically inferior, and that the Prussians, with their needle guns and rifled cannon, had the best arms. Though all these circumstances may have largely contributed to the loss by the Austrians of the great day of Sadowa, yet we think that there were anterior causes at work in favor of the Prussians and against the Austrians, and the almost sole result of the wait-and-be-blessed strategy, or rather no strategy, of Benedek.

We have before us for review all the successive events of the campaign in Bohemia, beginning with the first advance of the Prussians into Saxony on the 16th of June, and ending with Sadowa on the 3d of July. We can now form a comparatively correct estimate of the strategy of both combatants. Without encumbering our remarks by any extended reference to details, and endeavoring to be brief, we ask the reader's attention for a few moments to the position in which the 16th of June, the day of the declaration of war, found both belligerents. Prussia had an army of 144,000 men under the Crown Prince in Silesia, extending along the entire Austrian frontier to near Oswieczin. She had another army of 120,000 men under Prince Frederick Charles in Prussian Saxony, on the western and along the northern and northeastern frontier of the Kingdom of Saxony. Austria, on the other hand, had a large army, estimated to consist of about 250,000 men for active operations in the field, exclusive of post garrisons and other detached service, under Benedek, his line stretching like the two sides of a triangle from the valley of the Eger up into the salient angle which Bohemia makes into Royal Saxony, and down again along the line of the Glatz country and Prussian Silesia to the borders of Gallicia. From his extreme northern outpost, near Aussig on the Elbe, Benedek was only about fourteen miles from Dresden, while the Prussians, from their nearest point anywhere on the Saxon frontier, had more than 30. Had there been that vim and nerve and resoluteness of action which the Prussians have shown in the Austrian Commander, the night of the 16th of June would have seen him in Dresden, and on the 18th he would have confronted with his whole army the three corps d'armee of Prince Frederick Charles on the memorable field before Leipsic. Two hundred thousand against one hundred and twenty thousand would, in spite of the Prussian needle gun, have given Benedek all the chances of victory. On his right the bulk of the Prussian Army of Silesia, consisting of four corps d'armee, was concentrated between Frankenstein, Glatz and Neisse, and between them and the Austrians lay the Riesengebirg, with easily defensible passes. An Austrian victory over the Prussians at Leipsic, however, would have at once prevented any offensive movement of the Prussians in Silesia, for then Berlin would have been much more in danger than Vienna now is.

With all these advantages promising, why did Benedek delay and remain quietly cooped up, as it were, behind his mountains, while the Prussians overran Saxony from two directions? In addition to these strategical reasons, so obvious that even an unmilitary eye can comprehend them by carefully studying a good topographical map of the country, he ought to have been prompted to an instantaneous advance in force, by the political reason that the Saxon allies of his Sovereign should have been encouraged by the presence of Austrian protectors against Prussian invasion, and that the minor German States yet wavering might, by the resolute action of Austria, have determined to take her side. Certainly these were reasons enough to have counseled action instead of delay. Benedek chose the latter, and in this lies the principal cause of his ultimate defeat. The Prussians, however, acted as Benedek ought to have done, and in this lies the principal cause of their present success.

It may be that in his mountain fastnesses north of the line of Prague and Pardubitz, Benedek considered himself secure against attack, and able to repulse any concerted movements of the enemy; that he felt himself compelled to commit the same strategical fault as did the Prussians, by dividing his army into two columns, one operating north opposing Prince Frederick Charles, the other to the east against the Crown Prince. It may be that he expected the speedy arrival of a corps of fifty thousand Saxons, who were to retire, or had retired into Bohemia, and with them to constitute the left wing of his army, covering Prague and his own flank and rear, and it may also be that the Bavarians were too slow in coming. All this may be true, and yet be no cause for his defeat; since he allowed the Prussians to enter Saxony unopposed, and make it their new base of operations, thus hemming in the northern portion of Bohemia, as if in a vice, and advancing thence against his position in concentric lines.

Even then, rapidity of movement could have saved him. Though military parallels are not often correct, as the conditions of ground, of weather, and many other things beyond the control of human power, are seldom or never equal, yet we cannot help thinking that the Austrian army, after the Prussians began their advance into Bohemia, was somewhat in the position of Lee's army when Banks advanced up the Shenandoah, McDowell from Fredericksburg, and McClellan up the Peninsula. The rapid energy of Jackson in hurling Banks back to the Potomac, and the ability with which Lee concentrated his forces against McClellan, saved for that time the Southern army and Richmond. Similar strategy and similar ability in execution on the part of Benedek might have left Sadowa unknown in the history of great battles.

As soon as the army of Prince Frederick Charles, coming south from Saxony, had taken Turnau and Munchengratz, Benedek's position was turned, and Prague and the line of the Moldau uncovered. He therefore had to fight a battle with, as we said yesterday, "front on flank:" that is, where his line of battle runs nearly parallel to the line of communication with his base, a position in which defeat is most disastrous. This was Napoleon's strategy when he cut up Melas and Wurmser in Lombardy, shut up Mack at Ulm, and conquered Prussia at Jena; and it was the plan of campaign carried out by Moreau at Hohenlinden. It was ably pursued by the Prussian Generals in this seventeen days' campaign, and does all honor to their military capacity. Napoleon was in the habit of saying that the Austrians have never learned the value of time in war. In the present war this still continuing lack of knowledge was certainly the principal cause of their defeat.

The Vote of Kentucky.

[From the Kentucky Yeoman.]

For the convenience of reference we present below the official vote of Kentucky in the Congressional races of last year and also the vote polled in the race for State Treasurer:

OFFICIAL RETURNS—1865.

Districts.	Democrat.		Radical.	
First	Trimble,	5,749.	Bradley,	3,512.
Second	Ritter,	6,974.	Yeaman,	5,786.
Third	Grider,	6,528.	Lowry,	4,871.
Fourth	Harding,	9,437.	Taylor,	3,652.
Fifth	Mallory,	4,704.	Rousseau,	5,551.
Sixth	Ward,	6,421.	Smith,	7,666.
Seventh	Shanklin,	7,624.	Fry,	3,913.
Eighth	Garrard,	3,821.	Randall,	10,631.
Ninth	Hurtt,	6,241.	McKee,	8,163.
		57,502.		51,008.
		54,008.		

Democratic maj.... 3,494.

FOR TREASURER.

J. H. Garrard, (Democrat)	42,137
W. L. Neale, (Radical)	42,032
Garrard's majority	105

It will be noticed that only 84,263 votes were polled in the race for Treasurer, and in the Congressional races the sum total for all the candidates amounts to only 111,510 votes. In the Presidential election of 1860 the total vote of Kentucky was 145,558, and it was only a little less in the Gubernatorial contest between Bell and Magoffin in 1859. The returns in the Auditor's office of white male citizens over twenty-one years of age show a total of nearly 180,000, and it is reasonable to put the vote this year for Duvall and Hobson at a total of 160,000. We think that number will be polled on the first Monday of August, making an increase of 48,490 over the vote of last year. Some of our friends say that this increase vote added to the three thousand majority of last year over the Radicals will constitute Duvall's majority in the State, swelling it up to the majestic figures of over 50,000. Such a result is not impossible nor improbable, if our friends do not relax their efforts in the good cause. In any event, the Democracy of other States may feel assured that their friends in Kentucky will carry the State by over 20,000 for Duvall and for the President's policy. We will set the ball in motion in Kentucky which is to sweep Radicalism from power and place in the land. We shall strengthen the hearts and nerve the arms of patriots throughout the Union.

The expatriation law and all disfranchising acts have been repealed. The qualification of voters is the qualification fixed by the Constitution. Now, thank God, neither a Burnside, a Burbridge, a Paine, nor a Palmer can bar the way to the polls with bayonets, and dictate to Kentuckians how they shall vote under penalty of bastiles, exile, robbery, or murder. No Governor of Kentucky will presume to prescribe oaths unknown to the Constitution. Now we have a chance to let the world know where the suppressed vote of last year stands. *Work*, WORK, WORK, until seven o'clock in the evening of the 6th of August, and a victory more brilliant than any recorded in the annals of the State, and more important in its results, will crown your efforts! Democrats of Kentucky, shall we ask you to work?

A SHOWER IN ST. PETERSBURG.—A heavy rain, which has fallen in torrents over the vast square in front of my window, has given us all infinite amusement—for it came unawares upon a people so diverse in air, form, and dress, that it was most diverting to see them all hastening to get out of the reach of the thick-falling drops. The women tucked up their petticoats and ran, and the men did the same, for that class of men who drive the droschkys wear full skirts and red belts, and so do the monks and many of the priesthood. These all made a grand "tuck-up," and created roars of laughter from sinners like ourselves. The officers, too, wear long cloaks, and there was a tucking round of these, and finally we saw a poor woman dressed in very light clothes, tuck them up and try to cross the immense square with only a small sunshade to shelter her, and the rain falling in sheets! One peasant girl tucked a baby under her small cloak, and a man with a new hat deliberately took it off and put it under his cape, leaving the storm fall upon his unkempt locks until he looked like a river god.—[Boston Transcript.

LETTER FROM BATH COUNTY.

Hon. Alvin Duvall's Speech!

Very Interesting Sketch of It.

Crops and Politics in the Ninth District.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

BATH CO., KY., July 19, 1866.

Editors Louisville Courier:

I entered at Maysville the Congressional District which is now misrepresented by the Radical Sam. McKee, and in penetrating it to this point, a distance of about forty miles, I can say that I have never any where seen finer crops of corn and oats or poorer crops of wheat—Democrats more confident or Radicals more crestfallen. The summer has been all that the farmer could ask for the benefit of his spring-planted crops. Alike in the bottoms and high up on the hill slopes, the corn waves its broad blades in the sunlight, showing every where a rich, green color, that bespeaks a fertile soil and a fruitful season. Every stubble-field is covered with thick-standing and bulky stooks, unless the crop happens to be wheat, and then they are, like Radicals in this region, few and far between, and wearing withal such a woe-begone and weather-beaten look that it seems like a pity and a waste of time to thresh them.

In passing through the rich county of Mason I learned that Duvall's friends are confident his majority will not be less than six hundred. I have met no Democrat who doubts Duvall's carrying this Congressional District by a handsome majority. In the adjoining county of Fleming our friends are working with a zeal and efficiency which has discouraged the Radicals entirely. Fleming was represented in the last Legislature by a Radical, but Duvall's friends claim for him a majority of 250. They will have at Flemingsburg on the 26th inst.,

A GRAND BARBECUE,

which will doubtless be the largest political gathering ever witnessed in this part of the State. The best music has been employed in Cincinnati. Five stands have been erected for speakers. Ample preparations are making to feed 30,000 people. Special embassies have visited Pendleton and Vallandigham, of Ohio, and obtained their promise to address our people on that occasion. In all the surrounding counties, and at more distant points, expectation is on tiptoe, and the people will turn out in crowds that will convey to Sam. McKee a shock of Thad. Stevens' earthquake, and a warning of the time when he will disappear through some yawning chasm on his way to the Radical headquarters.

BATH COUNTY.

We have a strong and good county ticket here, which is only a little too confident of success to work as it might. Duvall's majority is variously estimated in this county between 200 and 400. Here, as elsewhere in the State, there are a few Conservative Union men, who resent the refusal of some Democrats last year to take General Palmer's oath in order to vote their ticket. Of course they will do all they can for the Radicals, but, as yet, there is

NOBODY HURT.

Col. J. S. Hurt was last year the Conservative candidate for Congress against Sam. McKee. Four-fifths of all the votes he got in that race were cast by the friends of Duvall, and his election was prevented by the votes and the military interference brought to bear against him by the friends of McKee, who are now supporting Hobson. That defeat, however, subjugated and reconstructed Col. Hurt to such an extent that he is now on the stump for Hobson, and trying to help the Radical candidate by declaring the Hobson party to be the Democratic party, and that the friends of Duvall are rebels and secessionists. The impression prevails here that by this course Hobson will be hurt, and Hurt will be hurt, but that, as to any other damage, it will turn out that nobody is hurt, and Hurt is nobody.

DUVALL'S APPOINTMENTS.

Judge Duvall reached Owingsville yesterday, on his way to fill a list of appointments, which he supposed had been published for him, in the mountain counties of this district. Learning, however, that no such appointments have been published, he has accepted invitations to address the people of Lewis, Bracken and Fleming. He remained in this county till to-day, and attended

A PICNIC AT WHITE OAK CHURCH,

about four miles from Owingsville. Early this morning a large crowd assembled on the ground, and passed most of the forenoon in witnessing the contest of a fine-looking body of the young chivalry of Bath, who were contending for a fine saddle as the prize of superior horsemanship. After a long contest, Mr. Richard Powers was declared the victor, and the large audience having collected around the stand, the Judge was called out. His speech was listened to with interest and attention and received with marked favor. At its close the profuse hospitality of Kentucky farmers was displayed, as usual, and the assemblage finally dispersed, well pleased with the day's enjoyment, and delighted with the sentiments and manners of Kentucky's model gentleman. I subjoin a hasty sketch of

JUDGE DUVALL'S SPEECH AT WHITE OAK CHURCH.

Judge Duvall began his remarks with an expression of his pleasure in this accidental meeting with the fair ladies and gallant men of the county of Bath. He warned them, however, to expect but little in the way of a speech from him. The exhaustion produced by previous efforts during the recent heated term, forbade him to attempt anything more on the occasion, than a very brief presentation of the vital issues involved in this contest.

As a candidate before them, he stood in a position unsought, and unexpected by himself, till the very moment he was called upon to accept it. As he had been honored by the people of Kentucky with positions higher than he had ever claimed as the due of his own deserts, he had determined never again to be a candidate; when merely because he became a candidate, he had been driven by a military despot from his family and home, and was forced to seek under a foreign flag that protection which was denied to his innocence by the flag which had floated over him from his birth. But when one of the largest and most respectable conventions that ever assembled in this State unanimously called upon him to be the standard-bearer in a cause which had enlisted his whole heart, the feeling of what he owed to his friends and his country had overborne all personal considerations, and he had felt that any personal sacrifice he might make would weigh as nothing against the success of the effort that must be made to insure a righteous settlement of the momentous issue which is pressing upon us. He was not here, therefore, to urge his personal claims and qualifications, nor to contrast them with those of General Hobson. He came to discuss a question which the people of Kentucky must assist in deciding; a question upon the decision of which hang the best interests and the peace of the Union, as well as all that remains of the grand system of free government established by our fathers.

He then reviewed the history of party divisions, showing how the Abolition party, springing from poisoned fountains and swollen by continual accessions from other defeated parties, had gained head till it had swept like a deluge over the prosperity of our country, destroying not only the fruits of liberty but trying to uproot the tree itself. With a few vigorous strokes he swept away the cobweb sophistries of those who exculpate Stevens, Sumner, and Phillips, by laying all the blame of our troubles upon the Southern people. How these Abolition leaders had proceeded with stealthy steps, and with ingenious disguises, and with cunning lures and promises, made but to deceive, and how they had deceived our people, was shown in sharp and striking outline. And now, after they have been so shamefully deceived, and their generous confidence so lonily abused, will they approve it all, and offer no protest to the further prosecution of these radical and destructive schemes? Will they be longer led by the cry of secession, when secession is dead? Will they permit the deception involved in the arbitrary application of the terms "Union party" and "Secession party" to seduce them into affiliation with a party which seeks to impose upon us a new and odious constitution, against the protest of a party which is striving to restore the Union and to preserve all that remains of our Constitution as it came from the hands of its framers? The adoption of these so-called Constitutional Amendments is the vital issue now before you, and its advocates, not daring to meet the question fairly, and openly to ask you to approve what they know you abhor, compliment your patriotism at the expense of your sagacity, when they seek to involve you in a maze of false issues in order that they may entrap you into an attitude of quasi neutrality in this great question

Judge Duvall then discussed the Constitutional Amendments proposed by the Congress in opposition to the restoration policy of President Johnson. Here he was at home, and with great analytic power developed the legal construction and effect of those amendments, showing how they were designed to destroy and not to restore peace and union; how they would aggrandize the power of one section and class of States at the cost of another; how they were to serve as *ex post facto* laws, forbidden by our present Constitution and by all the traditions of Anglo-Saxon liberty, and by every principle of justice; how they were designed to centralize power at the expense of the States; how they were intended to bring about negro equality; how they forbid the questioning of any extortion to which the Government submitted in creating the war debt; and how they will compel us to repudiate a sacred obligation, namely: the payment of loyal owners for slaves taken from them by the Government, under a Constitution which declares that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

Legislatures elected before these amendments were discussed or thought of, are to be induced under the whip and spur of party discipline to make them the fundamental law of the land before the sentiments of the people can be consulted or declared. These destructives are afraid to trust the people. They dare not submit this question directly to the people; and there is nothing else they so much dread, just now, as the voice of a great and influential people, like those of Kentucky, rebuking in unequivocal tones their insidious and dangerous innovations. Have you ever before noticed so intense an interest excited in the North by the election of a Clerk of our Court of Appeals? You have doubtless remarked the strange anxiety which the Northern Radicals have manifested to get the Union men of Kentucky to run a candidate who is non-committal on the issue between the President and Congress. Why should this be? Whence the joy and approval with which Forney's paper and the whole Radical press, and every bitter enemy of President Johnson, regard the attitude of Gen. Hobson and his party? It is because Gen. Hobson's success can be claimed by them as at least a declaration of neutrality on the part of Kentucky, and the defeat of Duvall can be set up as a rebuke to President Johnson and a defeat of his restoration policy.

Judge Duvall said he was not here to define General Hobson's political sentiments. Gen. Hobson has the right to keep them secret as long as he chooses, and no one else has the right to impute opinions to him. But in the absence of any authoritative declaration from the General himself, the Judge thought he had a right to allude to the facts which bear upon that question, leaving the people to draw their own inferences. He then gave a history of the various Conventions, withdrawals, &c., which eventuated in the candidacy of Gen. Hobson. He read from the Frankfort Commonwealth, a Radical paper, to show that before Hobson became a candidate he was accepted as a Radical on the fusion State Central Committee. He cited the well-known attitude of the Cincinnati Gazette and other Radical papers, to show that Bolling was shoved off the track because the Radicals would not vote for him, and that Hobson was made the candidate to please the Radicals. Judge Duvall also read from Forney's and other Radical papers of the North to show how Hobson is classed by his zealous friends on that side of the river, and what significance will be attached to his success or defeat. From such indications as these, said he, you must draw your own inferences till General Hobson shall condescend to declare himself.

Judge D., addressing the Conservative Union men, told them there was not an inch of ground for them to stand upon between the Democratic party, and the party which is, with so much bitterness and desperation, warring upon the President and his policy. "One living issue is before you," said he, "and you cannot evade it by recurring to things that are past, to issues that are dead and buried. Every vote you cast will have a bearing, directly or indirectly, upon this issue. You do not except to our platform—you say that our candidate is unobjectionable—have you no reason for refusing to act with us save the fact that there were returned rebels, as well as returned Union soldiers, like the gallant Col. Cochran, in the first of May Convention? Did you expect, when you helped to restore their political rights to those rebels, that they would consent to act as mere voting cattle for you, and never aspire to a voice in Conventions and party deliberations? If your abhorrence of rebels is such that you cannot act with them in support of a candidate who supports the President's policy, and prefer rather to act with the known Radicals of the State, in support of a candidate who refuses to take sides with that policy, against the policy advocated by Congress, how can you act with the proposed Philadelphia Convention? The States lately in rebellion are invited to send full delegations to that Convention—will you permit the ghost of Stonewall Jackson to deter you from entering its portals?"

He then spoke in laudatory terms of the fraternal spirit of the 1st of May Convention respecting the Conservative Union men of Kentucky. That this spirit had existed was proven not only by the acts of that body, but by the number of proud and shining names among the Conservative Unionists, whom he mentioned as now co-operating with the Democratic party, and supporting himself with their well-earned influence and brilliant talents. He would concede equal honesty to the small body of Conservatives who are now so industriously and vigorously stabbing the dead body of secession; but he thought the Radicals would regard exploits of that sort pretty much as Prince Hal regarded Falstaff's prowess at Shrewsbury fight. After the prince had slain the terrible Percy, the fat knight arose from the inert position into which fright had thrown him, and, inflicting a needless wound upon the body of the dead hero, carried it off on his shoulder, declaring that for killing Hotspur, he looked to be either "earl or duke."

In the course of his remarks, the Judge, alluding to the kind relations subsisting between the returned soldiers of both armies, congratulated the country upon the failure of all attempts to create bad blood between them. He closed his speech with an eloquent appeal to the people to stand by the President in his noble efforts to maintain the institutions handed down to us by the founders of our Government. His speech was a calm and candid discussion of the great question—just such as was to be expected from an amiable gentleman whose long training in the habits of impartial investigation has won for him his high reputation as a pure and wise jurist. He will speak at Brookville, Bracken county, on Monday next, from which point you will hear from me again. SCHAMYL.

The Shooting Affray at the Spencer House—The Details of the Affair—A Woman in the Case—How She Worked her Cards, and the Result.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 24th.]

There has been stopping at the Spencer House for several months past a certain "Madame Campbell," self-styled, who had impressed very many with the idea that she carries with her the graces of aristocracy—that in her own dear country—*la belle France*, where she was a countess or a Duchess, she was the admired of all admirers, and counted her conquests by the scores. This adventuress, a thorough woman of the world, who, in truth, has spent some time in France and other continental countries of Europe, and in various portions of this country, has a reputation anything but enviable. Old citizens, who, in their earlier days, were well acquainted with fast life in Cincinnati, speak of her as one known to them as "Sallie Spangler," or "Circus Sall." As she progressed in years and gained knowledge of the world she managed her affairs with shrewdness and success, securing as "friends" men of means and influence. Many of our citizens remember her as the companion, in his journey to California, of a well-known business man of this city. Returning to this country from France some months since, and coming to this city, she commenced suit against the Southern Express Company to recover the value of a fine wardrobe she had brought over from Europe, and, as she alleged, lost through that company. At the Spencer House she has attracted a great deal of attention by her manners, dress and general appearance. Her "make up" was very fine, giving her advantage of her age by fifteen or twenty years. And she actually glittered in *moire antique*, elegant laces and a show of diamonds.

Mr. J. C. Healy, a young lawyer quite well known among the members of the Bar, was engaged by her to conduct the suit. Having business with her, and being a boarder at the Spencer House, he several times called upon her at her room. Evening before last he received from her a note, stating that she intended to leave the city the following morning, and that she desired to see him. He accordingly proceeded to her room, and remained there until mid night, at which hour one of the night watchmen proceeded to the office and informed the night clerk, Mr. Thos. F. Corry, that there was a man in Mrs. Campbell's room. Mr. Corry immediately sent up to the room a note, stating that the gentleman must come down and show himself at the office. This demand not being complied with, Corry proceeded to the room, in about an hour, and demanded admittance. This Mrs. Campbell refused, and, stating that she was just about to retire, she turned off the gas. Mr. Healy remained in the room, and Mr. Corry instructed one of the porters to watch the door. At 5 o'clock in the morning Mr. Corry went to the door to relieve the porter, and almost immediately Mr. Healy came out. They met in the hall, and, after exchanging a few words, Corry was shot. Mr. Healy states that he had armed himself on account of a difficulty he had, some time previous, with Mr. Corry in relation to this same woman; that when they met in the hall Corry turned upon him, placed his hand in his pocket and attempted to draw a pistol, saying, "I am going to take you;" that he (Healy) then drew and cocked his pistol, saying, "If you touch me I'll shoot you;" that Corry said, "I don't want to hurt you," but came up quickly and seized him, and that in the scuffle the pistol was discharged.

On the other hand, it is claimed that the evidence which will be produced before the Police Court will show that Healy shot deliberately, saying, "I'll kill you."

Young Corry is a nephew of the well-known politician, Wm. M. Corry. At midnight he was very low indeed. It was quite doubtful as to whether he would recover or not.

Very Remarkable Occurrence—Two Men Killed by Lightning.

HARRODSBURG, KY., July 24, 1866.

Editors Louisville Courier:

Messrs. Bowen and Debow, opposing candidates for Jailer of Mercer county, Ky., while standing talking together this evening, at or near the house of one Mr. Shelton, of this county, their arms resting upon each other during the prevalence of a storm, were both struck by lightning and instantly killed. Bowen was the present Jailer of Mercer county, and Debow the nominee of the Democratic County Convention lately held in Harrodsburg. The candidates, at the time of this sad occurrence, we are told, were standing with their arms clasped around each other. How mysterious are thy ways, oh Providence! In the bloom of youth and health are two young men snatched away.

Truly yours, F. W. C.

☞ A gentleman, well known in this metropolis, was always complaining to his father-in-law of his wife's temper. At last papa-in-law, becoming very wearied of these endless grumblings, and being a bit of a wag, replied: "Well, my dear fellow, if I hear of her tormenting you any more, I shall disinherit her." The husband never again complained.—[Home Journal.

☞ Will the Journal answer why it is that the Hobson Central Committee are mum in regard to the Philadelphia Convention, and the *negro equality* Constitutional Amendment?—[Yeoman.

EUROPE

THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

[From the Military Correspondent of the London Times.]

HORITZ, July 3—11 P. M.

On Monday, the 2d of July, Prince Frederick Charles halted with the First Army at Kommenitz, in order to allow the Crown Prince time to come up to Miletin, a town five miles east of the village of Kommenitz, and to get information of the movements of the Austrians. That afternoon he sent out two officers to reconnoiter beyond Horitz; both fell in with Austrian troops, and had to fight and ride hard to bring their information home safely. Major von Ungar, who went in the direction of Koniggratz, escorted by a few dragoons, came upon a large force of Austrian cavalry and Jagers before he got to the little river Bistritz, over which the road from Horitz to Koniggratz crosses, about half-way between those two towns. A squadron of cavalry made an immediate dash to catch him, and he and his dragoons had to ride for their lives; the Austrians pursued, and those best mounted came up to the Prussians, but not in sufficient numbers to stop them, and after a running skirmish, in which Von Ungar received a lance thrust in the side which carried away most of his coat, but hardly the skin, this reconnoitering party safely gained the outposts of their own army. More on the Prussian right the other reconnoitering officer also found the Austrians in force, and was obliged to retire rapidly. From the reports of these officers, and from other information, Prince Frederick Charles determined to attack, so last night he issued orders for the immediate advance of his own army beyond Horitz, and sent Lieut. Von Normand with a letter to the Crown Prince, asking him to push forward in the morning from Miletin and attack the right flank of the Austrians, while he himself engaged them in front. There was some fear that the Austrian cavalry patrols and detachments which were prowling about would intercept the aid-de-camp and stop the letter, but Von Normand succeeded in avoiding them, and got safely to the Crown Prince's headquarters at one o'clock this morning, and rejoined Prince Frederick Charles at four to report the success of his mission, and to bring to the leader of the first army an assurance of the co-operation of the second. Had this aid-de-camp been taken prisoner or killed on his way to Miletin his loss would probably have influenced the whole campaign, for on that letter depended in a great measure the issue of to day's battle.

Long before midnight the troops were all in motion, and at 1½ in the morning the General Staff left Kommenitz. The moon occasionally shone out brightly, but was generally hidden behind clouds, and then could be distinctly seen the decaying bivouac fires in the places which had been occupied by the troops along the road. These fires looked like large will-o'-the-wisps, as their flames flickered about in the wind, and stretched for many a mile, for there are 150,000 soldiers with the First Army alone, and the bivouac of so great a force spread over a wide extent of country. Day gradually began to dawn, but with the first symptoms of sunrise a drizzling rain came on, which lasted until late in the afternoon. The wind increased, and blew coldly upon the soldiers, for they were short of both sleep and food.

At daybreak the troops had taken up their positions to attack the Austrians. The main body of the army was at Milowitz, a village on the road from Horitz to Koniggratz; the 7th Division, under Gen. Fransky, was at Cesekwitz on the left and the 4th and 5th Divisions at the villages of Bristan and Psanch on the right, while Gen. von Bitterfield with the 8th and part of the 7th *Corps d'Armee* was sent to the town of Neubidshaw, on the extreme right 10 miles from Milowitz. About 4 o'clock the army began to advance, and marched slowly up the gentle hill which leads from Milowitz to the village of Dub, five miles nearer Koniggratz. The corn lay heavy and tangled from the rain upon the ground; the skirmishers pushed through it nimbly, but the battalions which followed behind in crowded columns toiled heavily through the down-beaten crops, and the artillery horses had to strain hard on their traces to get the wheels of the gun-carriages through the sticky soil. At 6 the whole army was close up to Dub, but it was not allowed to go upon the summit of the slope, for the ridge on which Dub stands had hidden all its motions, and the Austrians could see nothing of the troops collected behind the crest, and thought that no Prussians were near them, except ordinary advanced posts; for the cavalry videttes which had been pushed forward thus far over night remained on the top of the ridge, as if nothing were going on behind them.

From the top of the slight elevation on which the village of Dub stands, the ground slopes gently down to the river Bistritz, which the road crosses at the village of Sadowa, a mile and a quarter from Dub. From Sadowa the ground again rises beyond the Bistritz, and to the little village of Lissa, conspicuous by its church tower standing at the top of the gentle hill, a mile and a half from Sadowa. A person standing this morning on the top of the ridge saw Sadowa below him, built of wooden cottages, surrounded by orchards, and could distinguish among its houses several watermills, but these were not at work, for all the inhabitants of the village had been sent away, and a white coat here and there among the cottages was not a peasant's blouse, but was the uniform of an Austrian soldier; three quarters of a mile down the Bistritz a big red brick house, with a brick chimney near it, looked like a manufactory, and some large wooden buildings alongside it were unmistakably warehouses; close to these a few wooden cottages, probably meant for the workmen employed at the manufactory, completed the village of Dohilnitz. A little more than a mile still further down the Bistritz stood the village of Mokrowens, like most Bohemian country villages, built of pinewood cottages enclustered in orchard trees.

The chateau of Dohalicha stands midway between Dohilnitz and Mokrowens as a knoll overhanging the river. Behind Dohilnitz and between that village and the highroad which runs through Sadowa, there lies a large thick wood; many of the trees had been cut down about ten feet above the ground, and the cut-down branches had been twisted together between the standing trunks of the trees which were nearest to the river, to make an entrance into the wood from the front extremely difficult. On the open slope between Dohilnitz and Dohalicha along the ground there seemed to run a dark dotted line of stumpy bushes, but the telescope showed that these were guns, and that this battery alone contained twelve pieces. Looking to the left, up the course of the Bistritz, the ground was open between the orchards of Sadowa and the trees which grow around Benatek, a little village about two miles above Sadowa, which marked the right of the Austrian position, except where, midway between these villages, a broad belt of fir-wood runs for three-quarters of a mile. Above and beyond these villages and woods in the course of the river, the spire of Lissa was seen, below it a few houses, gardens and patches of fir-wood, and a little to the left, rather down the hill, were seen the cottages of the hamlet of Cisliwes.

The air was thick and hazy, the rain came down steadily, and the wind blew bitterly cold, while the infantry and artillery were waiting behind the brow of the hill near Dub. At 7 o'clock Prince Frederick Charles pushed forward his cavalry and horse artillery. They moved down the slope toward the Bistritz at a gentle trot, slipping about on the greasy ground, but keeping most beautiful lines; the lance flags of the Uhlans, wet with the rain, flapping heavily against the staves. At the bottom of the hill the trumpets sounded, and in making their movements to gain the bridge the squadron began wheeling and hovering about the side of the river, as if they courted the fire of the enemy. Then the Austrian guns opened upon them from a battery placed in a field near the village at which the main road crosses the Bistritz, and the battle of Sadowa began.

The first shot was fired about half-past 7. The Prussian Horse Artillery, close down to the river, replied to the Austrian guns, but neither side fired heavily, and for half an hour the cannonade consisted of but little more than single shots. At a quarter before 8 the King of Prussia arrived on the field, and very soon after the Horse Artillery were reinforced by other field batteries, and the Prussian gunners began firing their shells quickly into the Austrian position. But as soon as the Prussian fire actively commenced Austrian guns seemed to appear, as if by magic, in every point of the position; from every road, from every village, from the orchard of Mokrowens, on the Prussian right, to the orchard of Benatek, on their left, came flashes of fire and whizzing rifle shells, which, bursting with a sharp crack, sent their splinters rattling among the guns, gunners, carriages, and horses, often killing a man or horse, sometimes dismounting a gun, but always plowing up the earth and scattering the mud in the men's faces. But the Austrians did not confine themselves to firing on the artillery alone, for they threw their shells up the slope opposite to them towards Dub, and one shell came slap into a squadron of Uhlans, who were close beside the King; burying itself with a heavy thug in the ground, it blew up columns of mud some twenty feet in the air, and, bursting a moment after, reduced the squadron by four files.

As soon as the cannonade in front became serious, the guns of the seventh division began to bombard the village of Benatek, on the Austrian right. The Austrians returned shot for shot, and neither side either gained or lost ground. In the center, too, the battle was very even; the Prussians pushed battery after battery into the action and kept up a tremendous fire on the Austrian guns, but these returned it, and sometimes with interest, for the Austrian artillery officers knew their ground, and every shell fell true; many officers and men fell, and many horses were killed or wounded. More Krankentragers were sent down to the batteries, and always returned carrying on stretchers men whose wounds had been hastily bound up under fire, but who seemed to be too much stunned to suffer much from pain.

Gradually the Prussian cannonade appeared to get stronger, and the Austrian batteries between Dohelnitz and Dohalicha retired higher up the hill, but the guns at Mokrowens still stood fast, and the Prussians had not yet crossed the Bistritz; but many guns were now turned on Mokrowens, and at 10 o'clock the battery there was obliged to retire a little.

While this cannonade had been going on, some of the infantry had been moved down toward the river, where they took shelter from the fire under a convenient undulation of ground. The 8th Division came down on the left hand side of the causeway, and, under the cover of the rising in the ground, formed its columns for the attack on the village of Sadowa; while the 3d and 4th Divisions, on the right hand side of the road, prepared to storm Dohelnitz and Mokrowens. But a little before their preparations were complete the village of Benatek, on the Austrians' right, caught fire, and the 7th Division made a dash to secure it, but the Austrians were not driven out by the flames, and here for the first time in the battle was there hand to hand fighting. The 27th Regiment led the attack, and rushed into the orchards of the village, the burning houses separated the combatants, they poured volley after volley at each other through the flames; but the Prussians found means to get round the burning houses, and, taking the defenders in reverse, forced them to retire with the loss of many prisoners.

It was 10 o'clock when Prince Frederick Charles sent Gen. Stuhnapl to order the attack on Sadowa, Dohelnitz and Mokrowens. The columns advanced, covered by skirmishers, and reached the river bank without much loss, but from there they had to fight every inch of their way. The Austrian infantry held the bridges and villages in force, and fired fast upon them as they approached. The Prussians could advance but slowly along the narrow ways and against the defenses of the houses, and the volleys sweeping through the ranks seemed to tear the soldiers down. The Prussians fired much more quickly than their opponents, but they could not see to take their aim; the houses, trees and smoke from the Austrian discharges shrouded the villages. Sheltered by this the Austrian Jagers fired blindly where they could tell by hearing that the attacking columns were, and the shots told tremendously on the Prussians in their close formations; but the latter improved their positions, although slowly, and by dint of sheer courage and perseverance, for they lost men at every yard of their advance, and in some places almost paved the way with wounded. Then, to help the infantry, the Prussian artillery turned its fire, regardless of the enemy's batteries, on the villages, and made tremendous havoc among the houses. Mokrowens and Dohelnitz both caught fire, and the shells fell quickly and with fearful effect among the defenders of the flaming hamlets; the Austrian guns also played upon the attacking infantry, but at this time these were sheltered from their fire by the houses and trees between.

In and around the villages the fighting continued for nearly an hour; then the Austrian infantry, who had been there, driven out by the rush of the Prussians, retired, but only a little way up the slope into a line with their batteries. The wood above Sadowa was strongly held, and that between Sadowa and Benatek, teeming with riflemen, stood to bar the way of the 7th Division. But Gen. Fransky, who commanded this division, was not to be easily stopped, and he sent his infantry at the wood, and turned his artillery on the Austrian batteries. The 7th Division began firing into the trees, but found they could not make any impression, for the defenders were concealed, and musketry fire was useless against them. Then Fransky let them go, and they dashed in with the bayonet. The Austrians would not retire, but waited for the struggle, and in the wood above Benatek was fought out one of the fiercest combats which the war has seen. The 27th Prussian regiment went in nearly 3,000 strong, with 90 officers, and came out on the farther side with only two officers and between 300 and 400 men standing; all the rest were killed or wounded. The other regiments of the division also suffered much, but not in the same proportion; but the wood was carried. The Austrian line was now driven in on both flanks, but its commander formed a new line of battle a little higher up the hill, round Lissa, still holding the wood which lies above Sadowa.

Then the Prussian artillery was sent across the Bistritz, and began to fire upon the new Austrian position. At the same time Gen. Herwerth's advance was gradually seen moving towards the Austrian left; for he had at Nechanitz, a village about seven miles lower down the Bistritz than Sadowa, found a brigade of Saxon troops, with some Austrian cavalry, and was driving them towards the position at Lissa, himself following in such a direction that it appeared he would turn the Austrian left flank. But the Austrian commander seemed determined to hold his position, and heavy masses of infantry and cavalry could be seen on the upper part of the slope.

The Prussian infantry, which had taken the villages of Sadowa and Dobelnitz, was now sent against the wood, which, above these places, runs along the side of the Sadowa and Lipa road. They advanced against it, but did not at first make much impression, for, the Austrians being here again concealed, the fire of the needle gun did not tell, and a whole battery placed at the far end of the wood fired through the trees, and told on the Prussian ranks with awful effect. But the assailants fought on, at last broke down the obstacles at the entrance, and then dashed in. The fighting continued from tree to tree, and the Austrians made many a rush to recover the lost position of the wood, but in this close fighting their boyish troops went down like ninepins before the strong men of the Eighth Division, but when the defenders drew back a little, and their artillery played into the trees, the Prussians suffered fearfully, and about half way up in the wood the fight became stationary.

At this time the Austrian artillery were making splendid practice, and about one o'clock the whole battle line of the Prussians could gain no more ground, and was obliged to fight hard to retain the position it had won. At one time it seemed as if it would be lost, for guns had been dismounted by the Austrian fire, and in the wooded ground the needle gun had no fair field, and the infantry fight was very equal.

Then Prince Frederick Charles sent the Fifth and Sixth Divisions forward. They laid down their helmets and knapsacks on the ground, and advanced to the river. The King was now near to Bistritz, and the troops cheered him loudly as they marched into the battle. They went over the Sadowa bridge, disappeared into the woods, and soon an increased noise of musketry told they had begun to fight; but the Austrian gunners sent salvo after salvo among them, and they did not push the battle forward more than a few hundred yards, for they fell back themselves, and they could not reach the enemy. Not only did the fragments of the shell fly about them, scattering death and awful gashes among their ranks, but the portions of the trees, torn by the artillery fire, flew thickly about, huge, ragged splinters, that caused even more frightful wounds.

Herwarth, too, seemed checked upon the right. The smoke of his musketry and artillery, which had hitherto been pushing forward steadily, stood still for a time. Fransky's men, cut to pieces, could not be sent forward to attack the Sadowa wood, for they would have exposed themselves to be taken in rear by the artillery on the right of the Austrian line formed in front of Lipa. All the artillery was engaged except eight batteries, and these had to be retained in case of reverse, for at one time the firing in the Sadowa wood, and of the Prussian artillery on the slope, seemed almost as if drawing back toward Bistritz. The First Army was certainly checked in its advance, if not actually being pushed back.

Then the Prussian commanders began to look anxiously to the left for the coming of the Crown Prince. Some Austrian guns near Lipa were seen to be firing toward the Prussian left, and it was hoped they might be directed against the advanced guard of the Second Army, but at three o'clock there were no signs of Prussian columns advancing against Lipa. The Generals became manifestly uneasy, and they drew the infantry out of the battle; cavalry was also formed up, so that it would be available either for the pursuit of the Austrians, or for retarding their pursuit, and General Van Rhetz himself went off to look for the Second Army. But he soon returned, and brought the intelligence that the Crown Prince was forming his attack on Lipa, and that the guns on the Austrian right had been firing against his troops. Then the First Army took heart again. The Sadowa wood was carried, and the battery beyond it was stormed by the Jagers.

At half-past 3 the Crown Prince's columns were seen moving across the slope against Lipa, for his artillery had silenced the Austrian guns, and Herwarth was again pressing forward against the Austrian left. In a quarter of an hour the Crown Prince's infantry was engaged at Lipa, and their volleys of musketry, rapidly advancing, told that the Austrians were in full retreat. The First Army pushed forward at once, the artillery limbered up, and galloped up the slope, coming into action at every opportunity to send its shells against the retreating battalions, the infantry, emerging from the woods, formed and pressed at the double. Prince Frederick Charles put himself at the head of his regiment, and dashed over the Sadowa bridge and up the road, followed by all his light cavalry.

On gaining the top of the Lipa slopes, the retreating battalions of the Austrians were seen running across a hollow in the ground which lies between Lipa and the village of Streselitz, which lies about two miles further south. The Prussian artillery halted on the summit of the Lipa hill, and fired shells rapidly, which burst with terrible precision over the heads of the fugitives. The cavalry flew forward in pursuit, but the Prince, after leading a short way, had to go to superintend the general movement, for the Austrian batteries had taken post in the Streselitz ridge, and were firing heavily against the pursuing Prussians. Then the cavalry got out of hand, and by small detachments rushed on the Austrian battalions, but these, though retreating fast, were not routed, and in many instances, beat off the cavalry, who also suffered much from the Austrian artillery, for the shells burst repeatedly among the squadrons, and killed many men and horses. But the Austrian guns were driven off their ridge by the heavier fire of the more numerous Prussian batteries, and then the pursuit was renewed.

Some of the retreating Austrians made for the fortress of Koniggratz, others for Pardubitz, and troops were sent in pursuit along both roads. The wounded who were lying on the ground shrieked with fear when they saw the cavalry galloping down toward them, but Prince Frederick Charles took care that they should be avoided, and at one time checked the pursuit in order to move his squadrons around, and not go through a patch of standing corn, where several wounded Austrians had taken refuge. These, when they saw the Lancers coming thought they were going to be massacred, and cried piteously, waving white handkerchiefs as a sign of truce; but they had no cause to fear. Large numbers of prisoners were taken, for the pursuit was continued to the Elbe, and it was not until 9 o'clock that all firing had ceased, but the main body of the army halted about 7.

As the Princes returned, the battalions cheered them for their victory; but they left the pursuit of their enemies and the cheers of their victorious troops to look after the hospital accommodations provided for the wounded. These lay in immense numbers in the fields the dead, too, laid thick, but all that they require will be done to-morrow. Every cottage in the neighborhood that has not been burnt is full of wounded. Austrians and Prussians lie side by side, but the Krankentrager are still out, and will not be collected till late to-morrow morning. Conspicuous in the hospitals, working diligently in their voluntary labor, are the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

This order of Knighthood, renewed lately for the succor of the weak and suffering, has sent here a large hospital establishment, under the direction of Count Theodore Stolberg. From the voluntary contributions of the Knights, hospitals are maintained in the nearest towns and in the field, all necessary hospital stores are carried by the Order, and means of transport accompany the army, hospital nurses are provided, and by their aid many wounded are carefully attended who could not be looked after by the ordinary arrangements.

The battle of Sadowa has been a great victory for the Prussian army; the troops fought with the most determined courage, they stood for hours under a terrible fire, for there are supposed to have been nearly 1,500 guns in action, of which 750 were Prussian. The immediate cause of the victory was the Crown Prince's attack on the Austrian left flank, which turned the position, but the attack in front had a great effect on the issue, as unless it had been steadily maintained, the Austrians might have repulsed the attack in flank.

It is the opinion of the Prussian Generals that the Austrian retreat was most skillful, and that their artillery was excellently handled.

The number of troops engaged on the Prussian side was about 250,000. The Austrians are supposed to have had almost an equal number. No details have yet been received of the number of killed, wounded or prisoners.

The Prussian Army in Bohemia.

[From the Military Correspondent of the London Times.]

KAMMENITZ, July, 1866.

The small chateau and village of Kammenitz lie on the northern slope of an isolated hill, which stands on the left-hand side of the road from Gitschin to Horitz, about half way between the two towns. The headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles have been moved here this evening from Gritschin, where the King himself has arrived to take in person the command of the two united armies, for to-night the advanced guards of Prince Frederick Charles and of the Crown Prince have met and are bivouacked together.

From the hill south of the village of Kammenitz a wide view can be obtained of the undulating plain, which, richly cultivated and studded with villages and firewoods, stretches southward for nearly 30 miles. Near to Kammenitz the smoke of the bivouac fires and the glitter of the sunlight on the piled arms, mark the position of the Prussian troops; but no Austrian outposts can be made out, and although the sky last night was dark, the Prussian vedettes could see upon it no reflection from the camp-fires of their advanced guards. During the march to-day a sudden thunder storm came on, and the rain fell heavily for an hour; the road, crowded with thousands of wagons and military carriages, ran into ruts under the excessive transport, and the convoys of Austrian wounded who have been perforce deserted by their retreating friends jolted painfully along towards the hospitals which have been established at Gitschin. The maimed soldiers suffered much, for every time their wagons rocked some wound was opened afresh, or some bandage came undone; but they bore it patiently, and their guardians did all that could be done to alleviate their sufferings. The different colored facings of the wounded told that many Austrian regiments have been engaged in the late combats, for the uniforms of the different infantry regiments could be distinguished beside those of Hussars and Riflemen.

To-night the main body of the first army lies between Kammenitz and Horitz. Gen. Von Bittenfeld has occupied Smidar on the right flank and Jung Bunzlau is also occupied in the same direction. The Crown Prince, with the second army, has crossed the upper Elbe, and the whole Prussian force is free for operations in Bohemia, for the Hanoverians have laid down their arms near Erfurth, and there are now no hostile troops in Northern Germany.

The inhabitants of the towns have mostly fled on the approach of the army, but the country villagers, unable to afford to pay for transport, have been obliged to remain in their houses. Nor have they suffered by doing so, for the Prussian soldiers behave well, and there has been no plundering where the inhabitants have remained. In the towns, where there was no one to sell, the commissariat has been obliged to take the necessaries of life, for the marches have been long, the roads have been crowded with troops, and the provision trains have not been able to keep up with the army. But the soldiers have never used force to supply their wants. Forage for the horses has been taken from the barns of the large landed proprietors, who have deserted their castles and chateaux; but the men have paid for what they have had from the peasantry; unable to speak the Bohemian language, they have by signs made their wants understood, and the peasantry have, as far as lay in their power, supplied them readily, for none have been found so ignorant as not to appreciate Prussian coin. The villagers have been invariably kindly treated; no cottages have been ransacked, their poultry yards have been respected, their cattle have not been taken away from them, and though the women of this province are beautiful, no Bohemian girl has had cause to rue the invasion of her country.

Yet the inhabitants of the country where a war is carried on must always suffer; troops must move through the standing corn, cavalry and artillery must trample down the crops; hamlets must be occupied, defended and assaulted, and a shell, intended to fall among fighting men, must often unintentionally set fire to a cottage, which, blazing fiercely, communicates the flames to others, and thus a whole hamlet is often destroyed. And then the ejected cottagers have little hope of anything but starvation, for a vast army, with its many hundred thousand mouths, eats up everything in the country, and can spare little after its own necessities are supplied to give away in charity. The proprietors of the burnt houses sometimes wander about the fields dejected and desponding, sometimes stand staring vacantly at the cinders and charred timbers which mark the place where a few days ago stood their homes; the little money that is given to them by kind-hearted officers may keep off the pangs of hunger for a few days, but is no compensation for the heavy losses they have sustained, for often their cottage, and their cow-house, and a little field was all their wealth, and since these are gone and their crop is destroyed they have nothing. The young men, even in the country districts, have nearly all fled south, frightened by a report that the Prussians would make them join the ranks; for this report there was never a foundation, for no recruits have been demanded or received in the countries occupied by the armies.

The Hungarians in the Austrian Army.

The following proclamation has been translated from the original Hungarian, in which form thousands of copies of it are now circulating among the Magyar soldiers of the Austrian army in Italy:

"Hungarians! With the help of Italy's heroic and honest king, in the sacred name of our country and God, the flag of Magyar independence is hoisted anew, and it counts upon your service. Here is your place of honor and duty. Austria is our enemy, not Italy. The true sons of our country have never found in Austria aught but a hangman, a jailer, insult and misery. Italy gave shelter, bread and kindness to the banished Hungarians. If the Magyars were to repay this double treatment by supporting Austria in her efforts to put down Italy's freedom, the curse of the just God would be on them. Italy alone has a right to Venetia. It is hers—her own offspring. Italy is for the Italians, Hungary for the Hungarians. Out with Austria from Italy, out with her from Hungary. Nature's law, justice, requires it. You owe no allegiance to the Austrians. You have been dragged to the battle-field against your will, in violation of the law, by arbitrary enrollment. You owe Austria no fidelity. That perjured race has been excluded from Hungary's throne since 1849 by the will of the liberated nation, and the law which pronounced it expulsed for ever warned all Hungarians to beware serving it under the penalty of treason. That law is still in vigor; it has never been recalled. So then, your faithfulness, bravery and allegiance are only due to your country. Would you be deserters from your national cause by remaining in the service of its mortal enemy? He is the runaway who stays with Austria to uphold her in torturing, degrading and ruining his own native land. Here or there, fight you must. Fight, then, for your country's good, not for the benefit of your country's oppressors. By crowding under our national flag the war may be concluded soon, cost less blood. By remaining under the Hapsburg flag you would bleed away for a long time, since the war would, by your very gallantry, be protracted indefinitely. Leave, then, those abhorred ranks. Come here, my braves! There victory itself is a curse for you. Here death itself is rich in blessing for your country. I await you. And I call upon you also in the name of Garibaldi, who is with us ready to draw his glorious sword on behalf of Hungary, which will rise and break her chains. You must have a Magyar's heart still, in spite of the Austrian uniform and servitude which keep down its beatings. In Hungarian hands the very sword and bayonet must think. Behold, then, your occasion for reasoned and hearty action. Up! hasten to where the tri-color floats. There is glory and honor to be gained—your post is there. This appeal to your patriotism is made by me in virtue of the leadership which our nation has intrusted me with of old to achieve the cause of her independence.

I call upon you in the name of God and the nation, and in the sacred name of our country I command you to leave the service of Austria, and to come here, where duty to Hungary awaits you.

Hurrah for the King of Italy! Hurrah for the Italo-Hungarian alliance! Hurrah (*eljen*) for our country!

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

Dated from the Royal Italian Camp, June 24, 1866.

☞ The wheat crop which has just been harvested throughout Warrick county has generally turned out much better than was expected in the spring. Taking into consideration the quality of grain, we have as good a crop as we had last year. Our crop of oats will be large, and, if we have rain soon, we may look for a fine crop of corn.—[Booneville (Ind.) Enquirer.

WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - AUGUST 1, 1866

Kentucky to be Sold to the Jacobins.

The Louisville Journal has always been somewhat noted for making brilliant discoveries in politics, which usually have not, in the end, amounted to a row of pins. Its outgivings are usually of the purely sensational order, and possess neither merit nor practicability. But it has recently made a discovery which we think will attract attention. It is no less than a cool, barefaced, impudent proposition to buy the State of Kentucky for the Jacobin party for the sum of five million dollars.

The Journal explains the whole scheme with great clearness and with as much frankness and candor as if the proposition was not an audacious and unparalleled insult to the people of the State. Without entering into details, the Journal's statement is that there is a proposition before Congress to compensate loyal men in Kentucky and Missouri for negroes taken during the war by the Government, from a fund already set aside for the purpose. Now, how are they to get the money? The Journal explains:

> Now, here is the point we make, and to which we desire to call the attention of the citizens of Kentucky—of all citizens who wish to promote her prosperity and to see justice done. This important bill, which has passed the Senate, has yet to be acted upon by the House of Representatives; and, by its express terms, no money is to be paid out under its provisions—provided it becomes a law by its passage through the other House of Congress—until the commissioners appointed in 1864 to report upon the claims of loyal slaveholders upon the Government for compensation for slaves mustered into the service of the United States shall have made their final report. It is thus evident that the subject must necessarily go over to the next session of Congress, and the success of the measure for justice to loyal slave holders *will depend upon the temper of the House of Representatives.* When we consider the composition of that House, and the temper it has exhibited during the present session, is it probable, *if Kentucky, at the approaching election, shall sustain secession by electing Duvall and the secession ticket in the counties generally*, that that House will concur in this bill which has passed the Senate?

Kentucky, then, must pursue such a course as will conciliate the Congressional Jacobins in order that they may be in the proper temper. They can only be conciliated by the defeat of Duvall in the approaching election. The five millions of dollars are therefore held out as a bribe to Kentucky to abandon the President and his policy and sustain the Congress. And the Louisville Journal, which professes to be the warm supporter of the President and the earnest advocate of his policy, has the unblushing audacity to make this proposition, which tops the very infinite of political mendacity. The men who are rushing the country to destruction, who would tear the Constitution into shreds, who refuse to permit the Union to be restored, who have made our republican form of government the laughing-stock of the civilized world and an engine of oppression to its own citizens, are to be sustained in order that a few men in the State who have lost negroes may be compensated therefor. This is the proposition. The proud old Commonwealth will not stoop to such base humiliation or submit to such degradation as that. The glittering bribe will be held before her eyes in vain, and her people will treat it with scorn and contempt.

But the Journal's article involves an admission which it has heretofore refused to make. If the Congressional Jacobins will accept the election of General Hobson as a peace offering, and an evidence that the State is in active sympathy with them, it can be for no other reason than that they are satisfied with him and the party which supports him. This is precisely what we have constantly charged, and what the Journal has as constantly denied, that the election of Hobson would be regarded as a Radical victory, while the election of Duvall would be regarded as the triumph of the friends of the President and his policy. What could the editor have been thinking about to have made such a damaging confession, which yields all that we or our party have contended for in the present contest?

The Journal closes its article with the following insulting appeal:

> Will the voters of Kentucky, in the light of such facts and considerations as we have adduced, commit the suicidal folly of indorsing secession and thus array against them the passions and the partisanism of the House of Representatives and deprive themselves of the benefit of the FIVE MILLION DOLLARS due them, and which there is a strong probability that, with a brilliant and patriotic UNION VOTE, they will receive?

The "passions and the partisanism" of the Jacobins must not be aroused, as they would be, by the election of Duvall, but soothed and checked, as they would be, by the election of Hobson and the triumph of his party. If they can be got into the proper frame of mind, which, according to the Journal, the election of Hobson would be likely to produce, then the Jacobins will pay our people what is honestly their due, but otherwise they will close down upon the Treasury and pay nothing. They were able to conquer the Southern States, but they have not money enough to buy Kentucky. In August the people will make their response to this insulting and iniquitous proposition.

A Misapprehension Corrected.

The Democrat mistakes the point we made in our argument on the question of the right of Confederate soldiers to vote. We did not base their right to do so upon the legitimacy of the authority of the Provisional Government of Kentucky, but referred to the fact that they were authorized by that government to vote in their camps, wherever they might be, merely for the purpose of connecting the act of voting for which it is now proposed to disfranchise them, with those other rebellious acts which the expatriation and disabling laws were enacted by the Kentucky Legislature to punish. The law repealing the expatriation act restored to the returned Confederates the "full and free use" of "any Constitutional, legal or other privileges" which they had lost by the passage of the expatriation act "as completely as if the said act had never been passed."

We make no argument upon the legality or legitimacy of the provisional government of Kentucky or the government of any of the other Confederate States, because such questions are not material to the present issues and do not affect the present interests of the people. It was for accepting the provisional government of Kentucky as their government and for recognizing the binding force of its enactments among the other acts of hostility to the government with which they were charged, that the Kentucky Confederate soldiers rendered themselves obnoxious to the Legislature and brought upon themselves the decree of expatriation. When that was removed they were restored to their former status. In the language of the Democrat "Kentucky declared the right of the returned Confederates to vote," and upon this, and this alone, they rely for the exercise of the privilege.

Our Bracken Letter.

One of our associates, who is at present on a visit to Eastern Kentucky, sends us an exceedingly interesting letter from Bracken county, this morning. He gives us a glowing report of the condition of things politically, and of the bright and brightening prospects for Duvall.

Raising the Figures.

We have heretofore been claiming for Judge Duvall a majority of 30,000 votes, but the intelligence received during this week from every portion of the State is of so encouraging a character as to induce us to believe that his majority will be at least 40 or 50,000. We do not say this in the way of a boast, but are willing to place it on record, satisfied that the result will prove the correctness of our judgment.

A Roland for an Oliver.

> The simple fact that notorious and avowed Secessionists, like Vallandigham, Wm. M. Corry, and Alexander Long, of Ohio; Benj. G. Harris, of Maryland; the New York News and Day-book, and every Secession Radical and every Secession Radical paper in the country are extremely solicitous to promote the election of Duvall should damn that individual politically in the eyes of every loyal man in Kentucky. There needs no stronger argument against him.—[Journal.

The simple fact that notorious and avowed Jacobins, like John W. Forney, Governor Morton of Indiana, Sam. McKee; the Indianapolis Journal, Cincinnati Gazette, Cincinnati Commercial, Frankfort Commonwealth, Lexington Standard, Danville Gazette, and every traitorous and Jacobin paper in the country are extremely solicitous to promote the election of Hobson should damn that individual politically in the eyes of every loyal man in Kentucky. There needs no stronger argument against him.

☞ To Dr. B. H. Rudd, of this city, now in Europe, we are indebted for a late file of Paris papers.

The Journal and the Returned Confederates.

The Journal makes another long argument to prove that the Confederate soldiers who voted for Kentucky representatives in other States during the war thereby disfranchised themselves, and must now renew their citizenship by two years residence in the State, or one in the county, before they will be entitled to vote. In support of its position the editor quotes the following paragraph of section 8, of the Revised Statutes, page 454:

> So, also, he loses his residence here (Kentucky) by removal to and residence in another State, with intention to reside there an indefinite time—*or by voting there even though he may have had the intention to return here at some future time.*

"That," says the Journal, "is the law." It certainly is the law, but that fact does not settle the question or close the argument, as the Journal supposes, against us. We have courts and Judges to administer laws, and not only to administer them, but to construe and explain their meaning. In this case the question hinges upon the meaning and intention of the act—what was intended by the expression "voting" in another State. A moment's reflection, it appears to us, ought to satisfy any intelligent man that the design of the act was to prohibit voting in this State by persons who were not citizens. In the case of persons who had removed from this State, but afterwards returned, the question of intention to make a permanent removal would naturally come up, and if the party in question had voted in the State to which he had removed, the inference would be conclusive that he did not intend to return. Now, what was meant by voting? Surely it would not be considered that a man had disfranchised himself, if, as a member of the Grand Lodge of Masonry of the United States, he should vote at Baltimore for officers of that Grand Lodge. That would be voting, it is true, but it would not be the kind of voting to which the law refers, for it would not be presumptive of a design to abandon a former residence. Just so with the Confederates who voted for Kentucky officers in the South. Their votes, so far from showing any intention of abandoning their residence in Kentucky, furnished most satisfactory evidence that they still regarded Kentucky as their home. The kind of voting referred to by the act, which would work disfranchisement, was voting for State officers, which would necessarily amount to a participation in the government of State in which the voter resided, and could only be done by claiming residence there. Therefore we maintain that there is no parallel between the cases. The Confederate soldiers never entertained the thought of abandoning their own State, and they never would have left it but that they were overpowered by numbers and forced back at the point of the bayonet. They remained in the State as long as they were permitted to do so, and finally left with reluctance. As a part of the Provisional Government of Kentucky they voted for Representatives. The expatriation law was enacted to punish them for doing these things. The act speaks in express terms of those who had entered, or might enter, "the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity." The act repealing this act restored them to all the rights they had ever enjoyed as citizens, "as completely as if the said act had never been passed."

In the face of these well-known facts, it is the wildest raving of partisan madness to insist that the Confederates are not fully restored to their civil and political rights. The editor of the Journal must be well aware that his position is not tenable, and no doubt urges it solely with the view of keeping some of the more timid from the polls. But the trick is too transparent. No one will be alarmed, and all will vote.

The Frauds of the Opposition.

One of the favorite tricks of the opposition to sustain their desperate and failing cause, in the present contest, is to use the names of gentlemen without the slightest authority, and represent them as supporters of their candidate and party, who have no idea of supporting either. As fast as one fraud of this kind is exposed another is started, and thus the people are kept constantly in doubt in regard to the position of their leading men. Such disreputable practices as these are without any justification, and would only be indulged by men without a particle of self-respect and in sheer desperation. We have protested frequently against this detestable mode of electioneering, but it is still kept up, and not only are the opposition leaders and papers guilty of these things, but with a brazen-faced impudence and audacity that would shame the devil, they charge us with committing the offenses of which they alone are guilty.

A few days ago the Journal stated positively that General T. T. Garrard was for Hobson. He says he is for Duvall. The same paper stated that Messrs. Ritter and Grider, of our Congressional delegation, were both for Hobson. A strong letter from Mr. Ritter, which we publish this morning, denies the statement in regard to both; and in our paper of yesterday Mr. Owsly was compelled to disclaim connection with the Hobson party.

These tactics speak badly for the honesty of a party employing them, and shows a disregard for public opinion which should exclude them from popular favor and support.

☞ The Journal publishes what it calls a rousing letter from Colonel L. B. Grigsby, in the second paragraph of which we find the following sentence: "Our motto was, when we all started out, that we would whip the rebels in the field, *and then whip the Radicals at the ballot-box.*" The discomfiture of the rebels in the field was accomplished, but the Colonel appears to be on the wrong road to accomplish the latter part of his threat. Instead of proceeding to whip the Radicals at the ballot-box, he is co-operating with a party which has made a corrupt and disreputable trade with these very Radicals, and coalesced with them to defeat the only party now resisting the overthrow of the Constitution and struggling for the restoration of the Union. If the gallant Colonel desires to whip the Radicals he must march into the Democratic camp without delay.

> "Hasten sinner to be wise,
> Stay not for the morrow's sun."

The day of election approaches. Only a week of time for repentence and regeneration is left. The doors of the Democratic Church stand open, and patriotism, duty, and the hope of a prosperous and glorious future, with a reunited country and a happy people, beckon the erring sinner to enter and confess his manifold sins before it is yet too late. The Colonel has taken the wrong train, and if he does not leave it at the first station he will be landed in political perdition.

☞ Mr. James G. Phillips, who has been for many years a prominent and popular merchant in Lebanon, Ky., is about to enter into business in one of the Eastern cities. His known ability as a salesman will enable him to become established at once. His suavity of manner, obliging disposition and universal integrity will long be remembered by those he leaves behind, and we very much doubt if the vacuum occasioned by his change of residence can be filled as it was by him. Mr. Phillips was a general favorite in Lebanon and vicinity. While we regret the necessity that urges him to leave his native State, we must congratulate the place that is soon to claim him, upon such a distinguished acquisition. He will adorn his new position, and be successful. Mark the prediction.

The Johnson Men in Ohio.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday contains an address signed by a large number of prominent Conservatives Republicans of Ohio, who support President Johnson, calling a Convention to assemble at Columbus on the 7th of August, to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention. Among the signers of the address are Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, Joseph H. Gieger, Col. R. P. L. Baber, General Bassett Langdon, S. A. Strickland, and Major David Gordon. The address appeals to all supporters of Lincoln and Johnson, who now support the President's restoration policy, to assemble at Columbus on the day set apart for the Convention. The Johnson men in Ohio are perfecting a thorougher organization.

Gen. Hobson in a Tight Place.

Don't fail to read the very interesting and important letters from Lebanon we publish this morning. It will be seen that Col. Wolford, by his questions to him, has put Gen. Hobson in a very tight place. Gen. H. at first expressed his entire willingness to respond promptly, but on submitting his reply to his friends it was suppressed and not delivered to Col. Wolford according to promise. A reply that would be satisfactory to all true men would unquestionably drive from Gen. Hobson thousands of Radical votes, many of whom are already strongly tempted to bolt in consequence of the speeches he has already made.

Gen. Hobson on a Rampage.

It is very evident from the various reports of General Hobson's speeches, published in the papers, that this amiable gentleman is laboring under a high state of irritation. He talks excitedly and delivers his blows without either method or effect, like a man striking in the dark. He seems inclined, too, to discourse upon matters upon which his information is quite limited, and to speak positively in regard to things, concerning which, it is evident he knows nothing.

His irritation grows out of the charge, which he says has been made by the COURIER, that he is a Radical, and he denounces the charge in terms much more energetic than polite. We must confess our astonishment at General Hobson in making this assault upon the COURIER. We have treated him with scrupulous politeness from the day of his nomination to the present time. We have not charged that he was a Radical, nor have we given any prominence to the fact that he last year supported the constitutional amendment, which robbed the people of Kentucky of many millions of dollars' worth of property. Neither have we ever adverted to the fact, notorious wherever he is known, of his utter incompetency to discharge the duties of the office to which he aspires, though, under the circumstances, it would have been perfectly legitimate for us to have done so. Mr. Bolling, whom he displaced, was running almost exclusively upon the point of superior qualifications for the office, which it was generally conceded he possessed. Therefore it would have been entirely proper for us to have inquired why a man confessedly competent was pushed off the track to make room for one so notoriously incompetent. And great force would have been given to the interrogatory by the fact, that Mr. Bolling's Conservatism and Unionism were unimpeached. We think, therefore, that our forbearance towards General Hobson upon points upon which he was so exceedingly vulnerable, should have aroused his gratitude instead of his wrath, and entitled us to more generous treatment at his hands. General Hobson's silly speeches will not affect, in the least degree, our course towards him or his party. One advantage we have over him is that we know what we are talking about and he don't. His statement that he is not a Radical is a very poor quibble to avoid the main and important issue of the canvass, that he is the candidate of the Radical faction in the State, and that his success is hoped for, prayed for, and written for by Radicals and Jacobins in every other State. Gen. Hobson does not meet this point because it is too well known to be denied, unless a man combines the stupidity of the Democrat with the desperate unscrupulousness of the Journal.

We copy a single paragraph from a report of Gen. Hobson's Munfordville speech, to show that, while he feels the caustic on a raw place, he is nevertheless artful and adroit in dodging the true issue. And it must be borne in mind that, but for the fact that we smoked him out, it is more than probable that the fact that he had made this speech, or any others, would not have been made public. Days and days elapsed after its delivery, and after we knew of the fact, before it was mentioned by any of his organs. We finally took occasion to notify the public that he was "cooning it" about the country, making speeches which we judged from the signs it was not considered good policy for the Radical wing of the party to know anything about. After our exposure of these tactics, the Hobson organs were compelled to notice General Hobson's proceedings. But it is very evident that the policy was to let him make Conservative speeches when such speeches would probably be of service and keep the Radicals in the dark about what he was doing. The following is the extract referred to:

> My opponents have been urging, and still urge, that I became a candidate in this contest by virtue of some bargain or trade attending the withdrawal of Mr. Seaton and Col. Bolling from the track. The charge is utterly false. My principles were as well known at the time I became a candidate as they now are. Everybody who knew anything about my views, knew me to be a Johnson man, entertaining conservative Union views upon all the questions of the day. This false charge has been gotten up by designing men merely to deceive the people, but I am sure that it cannot affect any honest or intelligent man in Kentucky. The Louisville Courier is busy in circulating it, and I here brand it as an infamous falsehood.

Now, while we make no issue with Gen. Hobson's individual opinions, we must be permitted to believe that his indignant and emphatic denial that his nomination was the result of a corrupt trade between the Radical and Conservative factions, is not sustained by the facts in the case. Our recollection is that none of the presses in his interest have ventured to deny the charge, though it has been repeatedly made. One of the men who helped to place him on the track gives the following testimony on this subject:

> "*If Gen. Hobson was the candidate for the Johnson party he would not receive a single Radical vote. If it had been proposed* TO US *(to us) to run him as a Johnson man, Judge Seaton would never have been withdrawn.*" * * * * * * *
>
> "We are sure our Conservative allies in this race think as we do. They know that we are not supporting a Johnson man as such, as they are not supporting a Radical as such. WE HAVE DISTINCTLY AGREED to drop those issues; and unite our forces for a common object—*the defeat of the rebel candidate and party.* It is true there are a few *surly, unreasoning, foolish Conservatives who have tried to thrust National politics into this canvass, but they* WERE QUICKLY TOLD, AND EMPHATICALLY, TOO, THAT IF THEY DID SO, AND GEN. HOBSON WAS PUT UPON A JOHNSON PLATFORM, THE RADICALS IN A BODY WOULD WITHDRAW, AND LEAVE THEM TO FIGHT THEIR OWN BATTLES."

The fact that a trade was made by which Seaton and Bolling were crowded off the track, and Hobson nominated, is distinctly stated. This statement is made by the "Kentucky Contributor" of the Cincinnati Gazette, who is an earnest, and we believe we might add, one of the ablest advocates of Gen. Hobson's election. The statement is confirmed by the fact that none of Gen Hobson's organs have ventured to take issue with the correspondent of the Gazette. It is still further confirmed by all the circumstances surrounding Gen. Hobson's nomination. What were they? Mr. Bolling was a candidate, independent at first, but afterwards indorsed by the 30th of May Convention. The Radicals swore that they would not vote for him and brought out Mr. Seaton. Both factions then had a candidate of their own against Judge Duvall. Simultaneously both are withdrawn and General Hobson placed upon the track. Public report informs us that it was agreed, and the "Kentucky Contributor" says "*we have distinctly agreed*" that General Hobson was to be supported by both factions, with the understanding that he was not to be committed to the platform of either. Since that time the Radical presses on both sides of the river have been urging his pretensions and maligning and misrepresenting Judge Duvall and the Democratic party. If a man is to be judged by the company he keeps, then is General Hobson an instrument in the hands of the Radicals and Jacobins to overthrow the only party which is now standing up in defense of the Constitution and battling for the restoration of the Union.

Only three days ago the Louisville Journal made an elaborate argument to show that the election of Hobson would be gratifying to the Congressional Jacobins, while the election of Judge Duvall would exasperate and irritate them; and as five millions of dollars, which the State would get for negroes taken by the Government during the war, was depending upon the Jacobins being kept in proper temper, sound policy demanded that Hobson should be elected. The idea was that the impression should be created that there was a Radical majority in the State, and the impression could only be produced by the election of Hobson.

Is not this a candid admission that the Jacobins consider General Hobson and his party their friends, and that they will regard his success as the triumph of their cause and the condemnation of the President? It cannot be twisted, or tortured, or construed into anything else, and though General Hobson may continue to hurl his anathemas and curses at the heads of the COURIER and the Democracy, the force of these facts cannot be broken, nor can the masses of the people of Kentucky be made to believe that there is not something rotten in the unholy coalition which placed General Hobson upon the track. It matters but little what his private opinions may be. The effect to be produced by his election is the grand consideration, and it must be evident to ever intelligent and reflecting man that the tendency of such a result would be damaging to the President and his noble cause, and exercise a pernicious effect upon the country. Therefore he must be beaten.

As pertinent to our own remarks, we copy the following from the last issue of the Lexington Observer and Reporter. The editor, after quoting a portion of General Hobson's speech at Brunersburg, says:

> Gen. Hobson is entirely mistaken when he says that he is the candidate of the *Conservative Union* party. The Convention of the 30th of May was called by gentlemen who disclaimed all party application, and made the restoration policy of the President their only platform. They recommended to the suffrages of the people Mr. Bolling, a known supporter of that policy—a Douglas Democrat and a *Union* man, in the sense in which that word is understood by a majority of the people of Kentucky. But the Radicals would not support him, for the avowed reason that he had opposed them in the elections of last summer. Mr. Bolling was therefore withdrawn, and with him was withdrawn the platform of the 30th of May, to the extent at least that his successor was nominated without any reference to it whatever, and without the declaration of any other principle than that of opposition to Judge Duvall. It is thus that the matter is understood by the Radicals at home and abroad. We have already cited the "Kentucky Contributor" of the Cincinnati Gazette to this effect, and now add the statement on the same point of the Washington Chronicle, the most infamous Radical paper in America:
>
> "The facts of the Kentucky matter are that General Hobson is the candidate of the Radical Union party. The Conservative Convention nominated Bolling. At this Convention they had a proposition submitted by the Radicals to put General Hobson on the ticket, which they refused. Afterward, seeing they had no show, they withdrew their candidate and took up the offer of the Radicals."
>
> We are pleased to hear that Gen. Hobson is still in favor of the policy of President Johnson. The manner of his nomination had begun to make us doubtful of the fact which we had previously regarded as certain. But in a canvass like the present his individual opinions are of no more importance than those of any other citizen. It is not as a supporter of the President that he asks the suffrages of the people. He refuses to make that issue—but proposes to postpone and subordinate it to his own election. The chief issue now before the people, he says, is whether "the Union men of this State *who stood by the Government*" shall surrender the control of public affairs to those whom he is pleased to call secessionists and secession sympathizers. He must pardon us if we decline to accept the contest on his grounds. Judge Duvall openly advocates the restoration policy of the President, and denounces the radical policy of Congress. These are the chief planks in his platform, and upon these grounds we support him—regarding it as of much more importance than the only policy which, as Gen. Hobson himself says, promises to relieve the country from radicalism, secessionism and disorder, shall be successful, that the men who "stood by the Government" shall retain power anywhere.

☞ The Journal appears to be determined to keep up the discussion on the subject of the right of Confederate soldiers who voted in other States during the war to vote here now. It does seem to us that nothing could be clearer than that all disabilities and penalties imposed by the legislation of our State against these men were removed by the action of our last Legislature; but as the Journal does not recognize that argument as conclusive, or, indeed, of any weight, we will present the question in another form. We believe that the Journal does not admit that either the Provisional government of Kentucky or the government of the Confederate States were anything more than fictitions. It has called the provisional government of Kentucky by every possible name which could indicate that it was an unreal, unsubstantial mockery and a myth. Here we would inquire of the editor whether he believes that such an unreal thing as he describes the provisional government to have been, could authorize men to vote or do anything else? If it had no authority it could not confer any. If it was a mockery and an unreality, so must have been the voting which it authorized to be done; and the Journal cannot allege that the acts to which it now refers was voting in the legal acceptation of the term; and if it was not, then they do not come within the range of the prohibition of the State law. Again, the Journal does not admit that the Confederate Government possessed any legality, or that it was a real, bona fide government. If it was not, then the whole proceeding of electing representatives to its Congress was a farce, and was not one of the acts prohibited by the law, and as a matter of course does not involve any of the consequences necessarily following the violation of the law. For to say that neither the Confederate or Provisional establishments were governments, and at the same time to assert that the expression of a preference for men to represent one with the other, is voting, is to abuse the meaning of words, and to grossly misrepresent the intention of the law.

One Week for Your Country.

One week from to day the canvass closes and the election day will be here. Much depends upon the work to be done in this single week. Much upon which the future welfare and prosperity of the country depends. Much involving the rights and liberties of a large portion of the people, and much of evil or of good. Ours is the first of the fall elections. The eyes of the nation are upon us. The Jacobins are hoping for our defeat, while all good and patriotic men are praying for our success. If we achieve such a glorious triumph as we anticipate, and such as it is in our power to win, the effect upon the elections to follow in the other States will be most salutary. It will be starting the ball which will roll on and on until the last vestige of the despicable and lawless Jacobinism which now rules the country will be ground to powder. The hearts of the Northern Democracy are with us, and a grand majority, such as we surely have it in our power to obtain, will be of inestimable value to them in the struggle they are now making for supremacy in their respective States.

Let us then, from now until the election, labor with energy and zeal, knowing no weariness and omitting no efforts which can possibly tend to swell the great volume of Democratic majorities in the various counties, which will sweep down Radicalism wherever it stands from the Mississippi river to the Virginia line. Visit your neighbors. See that they are all provided with conveyance to the polls. Urge upon them the importance of every vote—the danger of neglect of duty in this regard. In a word, "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and such a victory will crown our efforts as the Democracy of Kentucky have never known before.

That Bribe.

The Journal mistakes the people of Kentucky when it imagines that they can be won with a bribe of $5,000,000 to vote for Hobson. The trick of offering to pay for our negroes is getting rather stale. It is worn threadbare, and everybody understands that it is a humbug of the very thinnest kind. It won't take. If the amount held out as a bait to gull the green ones was multiplied by ten, it would constitute no inducement to the patriotic, liberty-loving, Jacobin hating yeomanry of Kentucky, to hand over their noble State to the destructives in Congress, who would, if they could, trample out the last spark of liberty, and establish a central despotism. But even if our people were disposed to accept the glittering bribe there is not the slightest assurance that they could get the money. The Journal, it is true, argues that they will, for the reason that the Congressional Jacobins will be put in such excellent temper by the election of Hobson that they will proceed to pay for the negroes at once. The Journal's opinion is not quite as good as a mortgage on land, and will not be accepted as security. The State will go for Duvall, and when the Democracy have wrested the Federal Government from the hands of those who are now so shamefully misapplying its powers, the question of compensation can be settled upon an equitable and satisfactory basis.

An Old Dodge.

The Journal's proposition to the people of Kentucky to vote for Hobson, in order to put the Congressional Jacobins in a proper frame of mind to pay loyal men for their negroes, and thus throw into the State about $5,000,000, reminds us that when Mr. Rousseau ran for Congress, one of the Journal's brilliant arguments in favor of his election was, that the transportation of Government supplies through the streets of Louisville had injured the streets to the extent of about $300,000, which it was only just that Congress should pay, and that Mr. Rousseau, having been a Federal General, would no doubt have sufficient influence to carry the measure through, while if Mr. Mallory was elected, he would not have the sympathies of the Republicans, and would, therefore, accomplish nothing.

We can all see now how ridiculous the Journal's argument was. Instead of carrying through an appropriation for the city to repair its streets, Mr. Rousseau was publicly reprimanded in the House, and was regularly carried through himself. Just so would it be with the proposed $5,000,000 bribe. The idea that the Jacobin party has any intention of paying Kentuckians for their negroes is quite as absurd as the pretense that Hobson can beat Duvall.

☞ "Never," says an exchange, "while his scissors are sharp—never will a sensible editor belabor his brains while the thermometer is at 95—never!"

☞ A Kansas paper speaks of a revenue office as two-cents-itive in some things.

Democratic Picnic in Fleming.

THE MONSTER MEETING OF THE CAMPAIGN

Fifteen Thousand Persons Present.

Greatest Outpouring of the Masses Ever Seen in Kentucky.

Speeches of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, Hon. Alvin Duvall, Hon. E. C. Phister, Hon. Thomas Turner, Hon. R. H. Stanton.

[Special Correspondence Louisville Courier.]

FLEMINGSBURG, KY., July 26, 1866.

Editors Louisville Courier:

After several days of showery weather, this morning dawned in a dense fog, but soon cleared off still and hot, with many indications of rain. Muddy ways, however, and swollen streams and threatened storms could not restrain the ardor of the people. By sunrise the roads from every point of the compass leading to Darnall's woods, near town, began to swarm with buggies, carriages, wagons, omnibuses, horsemen and footmen. The grave and the gay, the tottering grandsires, the dim-eyed matrons of many years, and the stalwart sons and blooming beauties of this land of loveliness, thronged in eager crowds to hear what words of counsel and of hope distinguished orator's could offer in the dark day of our nation's destiny. For many hours the air resounded with the roll of vehicles and the neighing of horses, like the march of some mighty army. An army it was, but its march was not heralded by the flight of pale women and homeless children. It was the army of peace and the Constitution, as grand in its numbers, and far grander in its morality than any host which goes forth to the slaughter, for its mission involves no act upon which women may not look with tearless eye and approving smiles.

Intending to give you a sketch of the speeches, I must be brief in my allusions to the incidents of the day. Suffice it to say that there were not less than 10,000 people on the ground when our candidate and our honored guest arrived, escorted by a procession of carriages from Mason county, *over two miles long, in close order.* This procession was attended by the splendid silver band of Maysville, under the leadership of Prof. Ammon, which discoursed most excellent music at intervals throughout the day.

MAN SHOT.

Of course this vast crowd, though it could be regaled with the proverbial hospitality of old Flemming, and though not one of them all was permitted to dodge the duty of dining with somebody or other, could not all, nor the half of them, get within hearing of the speakers. Yet the last word was spoken by the orators, and the crowd had been thanked for their orderly behavior by the chairman, Hon D. K. Weis, before a single incident occurred to mar the harmony of a most delightful occasion. As the crowd were dispersing a difficulty occurred between two young near the entrance, in the course of which one of them, Jas. T. Sweet, was slightly wounded in the arm with a knife. A cousin of his, another James Sweet, immediately interfered, and with a pistol shot the other party to the fray, Mr. Perry Jefferson, of Mason, dangerously if not mortally, in the abdomen. The Marshals had most of them left the ground with the departing procession, but those remaining reached the spot time enough to save the Sweets from the excited violence of Jefferson's friends. They cared for the wounded man and arrested the other parties. As the fate of Jefferson is still in doubt, and as the whole affair will undergo a judicial investigation, I prefer to say no more about it at present.

The chief Marshal of the day, Mr H. B. Franklin, and his numerous and efficient assistants, deserve the highest praise for their admirable dispositions and their vigilance and skill in the preservation of order, and in providing for the comfort of those present.

The marshal, attended by a large escort, met the distinguished guests and the Masonic delegation near the county line, where Judge Jas. Alexander, of this place, addressed them as follows:

JUDGE ALEXANDER'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

"*Distinguished Gentlemen*—We meet you this morning with extended hands and open hearts, and on behalf of the Democracy of Fleming county extend to you a cordial and hearty welcome to our vicinage.

"We believe that the principles advocated by the great National Democratic party to-day, are the same upon which our fathers founded this republic, and if carried out will elevate us, as a nation, to that point of political perfection which every true patriot expects and desires. And, should our Eagle ever stoop from his lofty position, and should we permit the enemies of our country to snatch from his talons the arrows of our prosperity, and dash to atoms the diadem of our glory, the cause will be found in the departure from those principles.

"We know, gentlemen, that you love the Democratic party that you love its organization, that you love its institutions, and with three loud and long cheers for the triumph of its principles, we again bid you a hearty welcome."

After the cheering subsided Mr. Pendleton responded very nearly as follows.

RESPONSE OF HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON.

"I thank you, gentlemen, from my soul for this flattering reception. From the moment my foot touched the soil of your noble State I have received none other than the most friendly and enthusiastic greetings. You speak truly, sir, when you say that the principles of the great national Democratic party underlie the very foundations of our Republican Government, and that I desire the triumphant recognition of those great principles."

The escort then moved on in imposing array, their march cheered by the music of the Maysville and the Flemingsburg silver bands, to the town, and thence to the grounds, where the arrival of the distinguished gentlemen was greeted with loud and long continued cheering. In the forenoon Judge Duvall and Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton spoke. As I have already sent you a sketch of Judge Duvall's speech on a former occasion, and may soon have occasion to do him more ample justice, I will confine myself at present to the speeches of Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, and Judge Phister, of Maysville. Five speeches were delivered to-day, all able and telling ones, and so far from pretending to report them all, I must say, in justice to Pendleton and Phister, that I send you only a meager and very imperfect outline, intended merely to give your readers a faint idea of two of the most powerful orators it has ever been my good fortune to hear. When a dense crowd remains for seven or eight hours without change, or diminution, or sign of weariness, under a scorching July sun, and extending in a semi-circle to the farthest reach of the speakers voices, what clearer proof would you ask of the attractiveness of the oratory?

D. K. Weis, Esq., Chairman, introduced to the audience, who received him with loud cheers,

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON, OF CINCINNATI.

Mr. Pendleton expressed his pleasure in meeting so large and respectable a body of the citizens of Kentucky after the lapse of so many years, and his joy in seeing them once more in the exercise of a privilege so long denied them, of meeting in the open day, unawed by the frown of despotic power, to consult for the welfare of our common country, and for the preservation of our priceless institutions. For the Democracy of Kentucky is waging now no merely local contest. High though your estimate of your candidate may be, and important to you as the office doubtless is, these things are lost sight of in the national importance of the struggle which you are now waging under the eye of the nation.

Coming to lend you my aid in this common cause, I must object to becoming the recipient of that flowing hospitality with which Kentucky always greets the friendly stranger. I am no stranger here; my earliest lessons of gratitude, learned at my mother's knee, taught me to love this great State whose gallant sons rallied so nobly to defend Ohio when her scattered cabins were threatened in the war of 1812, with all the horrors of savage cruelty. Personally, you have treated me so that my heart can never hold you as strangers, and I here to-day testify to you my high appreciation of the honor Kentucky did me by supporting me in a great crisis of the nation's fate, for the second office in our Government.

Mr. Pendleton then went into an eloquent rehearsal and eulogy of the course of this State in the great crisis of our political history. We are citizens of sister States, said he, having a common share in the glories and the liberties of our common country, and we Northern Democrats will never cease to feel as brethren toward you, so long as we venerate, as we do, this great State for the landmarks she has laid down, and for her glorious bearing in all the great trials of our system.

Mr. Pendleton then read from the platform of the first of May Convention, and declared the principles therein laid down identical with the principles of the Ohio Democracy. He then drew a picture of our country under the sway of the Democratic party. He said it was a history of peace, of prosperity, of liberty, of Union, undimmed by war, unstained by savagery, undisturbed by malevolence—a career of prosperity and renown unparalleled in the history of nations. And whenever the Democrats surrendered the Government into the hands of its noble opponents, the gallant and grand Conservative old Whig party, the Constitution still remained intact, unchanged—still no Federal tax-gatherer darkened your doors, no provost marshal lorded it over your liberties, no soldiers took possession of your polls or controlled your elections. The Democratic party survives to-day, but the noble party of Clay and Webster has no successor in these days. He then drew in striking contrast, and with an eloquence which defies reproduction, the changes brought about by the election of Lincoln and the domination of a Northern sectional party.

As the contest was now between the Democratic and the self-styled Union party, which advocates the measure of Stevens, and others of his school, Mr P. discussed the issues between them. War had disappeared, not an armed enemy was to be found in any of the Southern States. Sixteen months had elapsed since the surrender of Lee's army, and yet, after a year of profound peace, the Union is still unrestored, and, in that year of profound peace, five hundred and sixty millions of dollars had been collected off of the people. With a population of thirty millions, we have to pay five hundred and sixty millions, which is equal to twenty dollars apiece for every man, woman and child, old or young, white or black, in the land, while the larger populations of France pay $300,000,000, and those of Great Britain pay $350,000,000. Of the sum we pay, $160,000,000 are exorted by a tariff, in gold, and the tariff, when it collects that sum off of you, at the same time forces you, by the monopoly it establishes, to pay out of your hard earnings $160,000,000 more to the cotton spinners of Massachusetts and the iron delvers of Pennsylvania. The systems which they advocate all tend to the aggrandizement of their powers and emoluments at your expense.

While he was on the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Wadsworth, from this district, came before that committee, to ask them, in laying the direct tax, to leave untaxed the distillation of coal oil. There was an establishment—the only one in all the country—at Maysville, and as it could not bear a tax, Mr. W. asked for it, the encouragement of freedom from taxation. But as that manufacture might come in competition with the petroleum interests of Thad. Stevens' State, Mr. Wadsworth had no more chance to obtain the favor he sought than he had of being translated like Elisha to heaven.

Mr. Pendleton forcibly urged the claims of Kentucky and her interests to higher consideration than the party in power would ever accord to them, and passed a warm eulogy upon the motives of Kentucky statesmen, when they sought, as an honorable and patriotic task, to preserve an armed neutrality for their State in the late war. For all the wrongs that had been done, and for all the dangers that now environ us, he held Kentucky blameless.

In every great crisis it had been the glory of Kentucky to point out the true path of safety to the nation. It was the necessities of the common defense that brought the Union together. The old articles of confederation were abandoned when found inadequate to the purposes of the common defense, and the regulation of commerce. When the Constitution was made, the problem was, how to provide for those matters with the least possible derogation from the rights of the sovereign and independent States of America. The international and inter-State relations were placed by our present Constitution under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, but those who made that Constitution displayed a great jealousy of the powers of the Federal Government, and regarded the State Governments wisely as the true guardians of popular liberties and rights, and the only safe custodians of power over domestic affairs. This was the principle which governed the distribution of powers in our Constitution, and this distribution, by making Union compatible with local self-legislation, was the only solution of the problem, which among our fathers, could have made the Union possible. So prevalent, so universal, was this jealousy of Federal power, that it was Massachusetts herself that caused the insertion into the Constitution of that clause which declares all powers not expressly delegated to the Federal Government are reserved to the States, respectively, or the people. And Rhode Island hesitated a year and New York conditionally accepted the Union thus formed.

The ideas which prevailed in the formation of that Constitution were religiously observed by Washington, and when they were departed from in the administration of the elder Adams, Kentucky, true to the faith of its founders, stepped into the breach with her immortal resolutions of '98 and '99. She then pointed out the path that led to liberty and safety, and it is fitting that she should now prove true to her ancient faith and vindicate her ancient mission. After the lapse of so many years dangers of the same kind, but far more formidable in degree, again assail the charter of your liberties, and if you will only by your votes make the resolutions I have read the act and deed of your State, Kentucky will again be the leader in a great movement destined to bring the nation back to the true and only safe theory, which declares the sovereignty of the Federal and State governments, each, always and only, in its own proper sphere.

Mr. Pendleton then detailed the measures and gradual processes to be carried through upon the waves of sectional passion, and the vindictiveness engendered by the war, the real purpose of which measure was the prostration of all barriers between Federal power and State rights, and the erection upon the ruins of our ancient system of a consolidated, imperial government. Among other things it had been proposed to amend even the title of the Constitution, so that instead of being the Constitution of the United States, it should be known as "the Constitution of America."

Twenty-five States now claim absolute power over the other eleven, including the right to tax them without allowing them representation—the identical claim against which, on the part of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, our fathers rebelled. The twenty-five declare that the eleven shall not be represented, though they be taxed, till they will adopt certain amendments to the Constitution. Mr. Pendleton argued that if the eleven states had no right under our Constitution, as it is, to representation in Congress, the adoption of those amendments could not confer the right; and that, if they have the right, their refusal to vote for the adoption of those amendments cannot possibly take it away.

He explained how Brownlow's Legislature in Tennessee had adopted the proposed amendments, claiming that they had secured a legislative quorum by holding two members of the body in an adjacent room by force of arms while they did the voting. He then went into an analysis of the amendments, the adoption of which was to be brought about by such means, and showed conclusively their efficiency for the prostration of all State rights and the building up of a consolidated centralized power upon the ruins of every State jurisdiction. It was to effect this overthrow of our system, and it was for this alone, that the Southern States were to be taxed without representation.

In this connection the change sought to be effected by the amendments in the apportionment of taxation and representation was considered—taxation to be apportioned according to numbers, and representation according to votes. This was an injustice to the people of the South and West, and the people should remember the Kentucky representative who voted against the proposition that representation and taxation ought to be changed together if changed at all. Kentucky and Boston have five hundred millions of taxable property each, and yet Kentucky is to be made to pay as much as the whole State of Massachusetts. Wisconsin has but fifty millions of taxable property, and yet is to be required to pay as much direct tax as Boston with her five hundred millions. Now, when changing the basis in the case of representation, why did they not put the apportionment of taxes on a more equitable basis?

Mr. Pendleton discussed the Civil Rights bill, the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the bills designed to protect against State laws the the agents of unlawful Federal acts, to deprive the citizen of the protection of his State laws whenever charged with certain acts. Gen. Grant's recent order, &c., showing that they were all parts a nefarious policy, the real object of which was neither friendship for the negro nor love of the Union, but to overthrow State rights and accustom the citizen gradually to the idea of State imbecility and Federal omnipotence. The manner in which he handled these subjects was startling in the extreme, and stirred the blood of all who heard him.

If Kentuckians intend to support the Democratic party, and President Johnson in opposition to the plans of the Radicals for the subversion of our Union and Constitution, the way is open, and the path is plain. The eye of the Northern Democracy is upon you, and they are looking to your action with yearning hope. *Vote for the Democratic candidate, and when they see Kentucky for the fourth time taking the lead in the hour of doubt and danger, and pointing to the means of safety, they will receive from you a new impulse that will renew their faith and nerve them for the fight.*

If Kentuckians wish to aid the Radicals in defeating the policy of President Johnson—nay, in subverting the Constitution and destroying our Government, the way is equally plain and easy. You have only to vote against the Democratic party on Monday week, and the telegraph will spread the report instantly all over the North, that Kentucky refuses her support to the President, and thereby gives new confidence and insolence to his enemies, and offers to his friends only grief and gloom.

He had heard with pain the statement that the friends of the President's policy in Kentucky were divided as original Democrats, as Conservative Union men, and as Southern Rights men. What question is there among you to prevent all such men from acting harmoniously in the great national Democratic organization? He could not understand such divisions—could not understand what a Southern Rights man was. He knew what a Constitutional Rights man was, for he was one himself, and was now laboring for the restoration to every State—to Mississippi and South Carolina as well as to New York and Massachusetts—of all those rights guaranteed equally to them all by that sacred legacy, the Constitution of our Union. This is to be the prize of our victory, and can not Kentuckians forego these petty divisions, and trample under their feet these petty quarrels, till they gain this vital cause?

I was recently at the capital of your State and in the beautiful cemetery on the cliff overlooking the romantic Kentucky. There I saw the graves of Boone and those sturdy pioneers who braved the dangers of the forest wilds and the red man on his war-path, that you might now have homes in peace and safety. There were also the graves of your distinguished citizens, rivals in civil life, and numerous graves of your heroes of 1812, of the Mexican war, and of those who fell on either side in the late unhappy war—all bearing testimony to the courage, the patriotism and the loyalty of Kentucky; and all at last lying peacefully side by side in the calm and silent repose of the tomb—their strifes composed, their warfare ended, their contentions buried forever in a common death. We know that beyond the grave their spirits will mingle in accordant harmony forever. Will the living nurse those petty jealousies till a common death entomb them all? or will you not join in a noble communion, and with your shoulders locked, as I see you to-day, face your common foe, the conspirators who would overturn the safeguards of your peace and the liberties of your common country?

MASS CONVENTION OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NINTH DISTRICT.

After dinner the convention of the Democracy of the 9th district, called to meet here to-day to take action with reference to the Philadelphia Convention, was organized and unanimously adopted the following resolutions, the first offered by Hon. R. H. Stanton, and the second by Thos. Turner, Esq., of Mt. Sterling:

Resolved, That the Convention, while it will not consent to dissolve the Democratic party, heartily approves the President's restoration policy, and deems its success vital to the liberties of the country, and we, therefore, are willing to co operate with all persons who indorse it, and hence we approve of the Philadelphia Convention of the 14th of August, and appoint Dan'l K. Weis and Wm. W. Baldwin to represent this district in said Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend Hons. Jas. Guthrie, Garrett Davis, L. W. Powell and R. H. Stanton as delegates for the State at large and request them to attend.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with the speeches of Hon. E. C. Phister, R. H. Stanton and Thomas Turner, Esq. Either of these speeches were well worth reporting, but at the close of Judge Phister's, I concluded that I had already more notes than I could do justice to before the departure of the mail. I subjoin a sketch of

JUDGE PHISTER'S SPEECH.

The Judge began by thanking the people for their hospitality—that their presence in such large numbers manifested intense interest, in constitutional liberty. He appeared not as a candidate for any office, but to contribute his humble part in arousing the people and warning them to be careful of their rights and interests in these revolutionary times. The affairs of State were unsettled to a degree beyond any of former times in our history as a people. The beaten paths had been departed from. New theories were advanced; not for the interests of the whole people, but to the aggrandizement of a party (section); that these were being put into practice as fast as the dominant section and party in power could do so. This dominant party would break down the Government and erect upon its ruins a gigantic central despotism.

Two principles to be kept in view in the present contest were the equality of the States in the Union and the right of each State to regulate its own affairs. These two principles were in danger of complete subversion. The final success of the dominant party will be the destruction of these principles and all that is based upon them. In a wide extent of territory like ours only two kinds of government are possible. A central, consolidated government, to which all the parts shall be completely subservient, with its authority maintained throughout its entire extent by military force, as is the case with Russia, or a Union of sovereign States, under a just and impartial constitution—the one established by our fathers. In such a government the large mass of the legislation and governing is left to the States. To the general governing power belong only the powers of common defense, of regulating commerce, of enacting general bankrupt laws, &c. Upon these simple ideas our government was based. To construct such a government (*i. e.* one in which the rights of States and of general government should not conflict) was the grand problem solved by the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution. Many of the States both North and South hesitated long before they entered into the compact, so jealous were they of their sovereignty. The States are the original source of power, and all powers belonging to the General Government were delegated by them to it. Local interests, local feeling, local thought, local action belong to the States, but the Democratic party would regulate all of these for us—would take them from eleven States altogether and place them in the hands of a tyranical majority of the States.

As the second principle mentioned the speaker said: That the States must necessarily be equal in our political system. We have not abandoned the idea of free government in America. No. You hold to it as the apple of your eye; you cherish it as you do the fondest hope of happiness in this life; you are not now, therefore, prepared to surrender this cherished feeling and yield to despotism, without one noble effort to thwart all their vile schemes. We were told that the war was for the preservation of the Union. If that war then was successful, why are not those States in the Union? If that war was a success—was for the Union, Georgia is now equal to New York, Florida to Illinois, in the Union. But if I understand the issue, it is whether eleven States shall be subject to twenty five. With this issue before us we must look about us; we must know what the leading spirits of the country are saying and doing; what the press of the dominant party is advocating and urging upon the country. From these we learn the designs of the party in power. The war is over and pronounced a success, and yet eleven States are denied equal rights with the remaining twenty-five. The conditions of their return to the Union were presented in the abolishment of their war debt, and an amendment abolishing slavery, and yet they are not received. Even these were forced upon them. Who will say it was the will of those people?

And now shall we, whose boast is that ours has been an asylum for the oppressed of all lands, reverse our history and become the general theater of all oppression and tyranny? Are eleven States to be held in subjection to a faction in the Northern States of the Union? We have sympathized with the sons of the Green Isle who have fought for and helped to win the freedom of all lands except their own; sympathized with them in their grievous wrongs and oppressions at the hands of aristocratic England. We have sympathized with Venice, the beautiful "Barde of the Sea," in her noble efforts to be free from the shackles that her oppressors had long forced upon her, and to-day we rejoice in her fair prospect of liberty and freedom from the iron hand of despotism. We have sympathized with heroic Poland in her many struggles for independence from Russian rule. We, who have been on the side of liberty and the oppressed of all nations, shall we, I say, forge upon ourselves the chains of a more galling despotism than binds the people of any land.

Are we to reverse all these glorious sympathies? Then let us as one man stand up for the liberties we have under the Constitution as it was. We are called upon to dictate to eleven States what is best for them in nearly all matters that are purely local—local rights, local feelings and local interests. If the dominant party is not by press and rostrum, in Congress and out of Congress, doing nothing to jeopardize the rights of States, why keep these eleven States from their rightful position in the Union? If the war was a success no State is out of the Union, there can be no danger from secession. Yet they are held as subject provinces; not only this is done, their efforts are now to elevate the slave to privileges above their recent masters. Their study seems to be to degrade and abuse the people of these States till no vestige of interest in a common country and a common constitution shall be left among them. It is cheap to be patriotic at other people's expense. Massachusetts rushed to the contest and helped to take one hundred millions of property from Kentucky without her consent. Does any one suppose that Massachusetts would have rushed so resolutely to the strife of civil war if she had had one half as much to loose as we have lost. You know she would not have moved at all." The speaker then proceeded to read from the proposed Constitutional amendment, Section 1st, Article 1st, and 2d clause, 2d Section. "The real meaning of this," said he, "is not to be observed by high sounding phrazes, such as protection, civil rights, etc., it means that negroes shall become citizens of the United States, that they shall vote side by side with the white man, shall hold office, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of white citizens of the country; not only this, but they are to be citizens of the States where they reside. In addition to all this, Congress shall have the power to pass all laws necessary to enforce the provisions of the amendment. And what does this mean? Its meaning is apparent to all. You have laws in your State, refusing these privileges to the negro race, and these are the laws this amendment seeks to subvert. In this course the dominant party have no patriotic purpose in view. Their object is to hold the reins of power, to keep eleven and more sovereign States in their grasp. Are you prepared for these issues. How will you act in the present contest, there is no middle ground

What do Sumner, Stevens, Wendell Phillips and others of the Republican party say? Phillips is always about a year ahead of his party, and furnishes it with its political ideas. At the outset of our late civil strife he said that the negro must be interested in the Govenment; that arms must be put in his hands. What now does he say? why, the lands of the South must be confiscated and given to the negro, as William the Conqueror gave the lands of the Saxons to his Norman followers. And for what? Because they were, of all in the slave territory, the only loyal—because they defended the flag and helped to put down the rebellion. Don't you know that the great majority of the poor, ignorant, imbecile creatures were taken against their will; were dragged from their homes at the bayonet point; were smoked into submission; were made to stand exposed for hours to the hard winter in order to make them express a willingness to take up arms. The plan is now to give them lands and also suffrage, and if not, to reduce the representation in each State that refuses them suffrage in proportion to their number. And again, while it is proposed to give the negro suffrage, it is also proposed to take it from his former master. The country should be magnanimous in victory. If the States are to be in the Union they should have their ancient rights restored.

All love for governing power may be crushed out. The sons of Erin love not the hand that governs them. The Polander hates the very name of Russia. Venice loathes Austria and Austria's lords.

We are to act then, my fellow-citizens, now with a view to avert such a ruin from our beloved land. Now government is necessary for a people. The principle of association obtains among all grades and kinds of living beings. Mutual protection, success in great enterprises, social, moral, religious and political, depends upon a faithful adherence to this principle. In the present crisis we must have a complete organization in order to insure success. There are two organizations at the North, and only two. The great Whig party, as an organization, is in the grave with its mighty leader. Many Whigs, I am proud to say, are in the ranks of the Democracy. One of these organizations has in it two millions of Democrats, good and true, whose hearts beat in unison with our own to-day.

The other organization of the North is that of the party in the majority in the National Congress. Now we have these to choose between. Which shall we take? We must, if we would be wise and be successful, go for that organization which promises us most, and aids us in the protection and preservation of our sacred rights and privileges. What party does the Democracy of the North desire to succeed at the coming election in this State? Everywhere the universal desire is that the Democrats, led by our gallant Duvall, may win. But whom do the Radicals desire to succeed? What Radical paper is there that is not in favor of Hobson, from Maine down to the central organ of this State—the Commonwealth? Who is the Cincinnati Gazette's candidate? The Gazette reflects the Radical sentiment of the West, and the candidate is Hobson. Forney says there is no use to dodge the issue, and that General Hobson's success will be a Radical success. But how is it on the other side of the question? Who are looking anxiously for Kentucky to do her duty in the coming contest? Voorhees, Vallandigham, and a host of others who have felt the iron touch of despotism, bid us god speed in the race we are now running in this State. I don't say that everyone who is for Hobson is a Radical, but it can't be denied that the majority of his friends in this State are Radicals. The 30th of May Convention recommended Bolling to Kentucky, (didn't nominate him), so when Seaton came out, and it was found that Radicals would not go for Bolling, a compromise was made on General Hobson.

Conservatives are drifting into the Radical ocean. As I stood upon the balcony of Hill House, in Maysville, last evening, and witnessed the drift on the now much swollen Ohio, passing on to the ocean, so I thought of our Conservative friends, who stand out from us, who indeed are against us, they are drifting on to the great ocean of abolitionism. Every man must now reflect upon the effect his vote will have. The philosophy of the Declaration of Independence is expressed in the seemingly very simple act of going to an office door, or to the window of some court room, and there depositing a vote—a preference for a particular citizen for office. The cry of secession and rebellion is raised against us, but secession is no issue in this contest, it has been settled, and finally settled, by the arbitrament of war—by the force of arms. We need not fear any harm or danger now. The storm is over; and those that ruled it, where are they? Some are in foreign lands, some in the dungeon cell, many sleep their last sleep, and the rest are under military satraps.

Believe not this hue and cry. It is raised by those amongst you hungry for office. We are in earnest. We exhort our friends to to bury the past—to abate all pride of past party associations, and act alone for the good of the country in this, its hour of peril.

There are those who are ashamed of the name of Democrat. Were not Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson Democrats? Was not the Father of his County Democratic in his administration? It was not till the administration of John Adams that we heard of alien and sedition laws, &c. What was Clay in the early part of his life but a Democrat. What were his almost dying words—his legacy to his [illegible] beloved State?

He would to-day be a Democrat if living, for he said whenever his party became a great abolition party, then he would act with them no longer, but would unite with the patriots of the land under any name whatever, so that the country's interests and the country's renown are safe in their hands. Now, in consideration of all these facts, what I ask will be your action on the first Monday in August next? Will you vindicate the time-honored principles at stake in this contest? Will you rebuke the dominant party? Will you stand by the President and his policy of restoration? Will you gladden the hearts and strengthen the arms of your brethren, both North and South, East and West, by an overwhelming majority for the gallant standard bearer, Judge Duvall.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE!

NEW YORK, July 29.

The following dispatch has been received from Cyrus W. Field:

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.

"We arrived here at 9 o'clock this A. M. All well. Thank God, the cable has been laid and is in perfect working order.

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

Second Dispatch.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.

We are in telegraphic communication with Ireland. The cable is in perfect order.

C. W. FIELD.

Third Dispatch.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 28.

England and America are again united by telegraph. The cable is in perfect order. We have been receiving and sending messages through the whole cable ever since the splice on the 15th, just off Valentia.

C. W. FIELD.

HEART'S CONTENT, July 29.

The Great Eastern left Sheerness on Saturday at noon, June 30, arrived at Bear Haven on Thursday morning, July 5, and received the balance of her coals and machinery.

The other steamers joined with the Great Eastern at Bear Haven, as follows: The William Corry and Terrible on Friday, July 6th, the Albany on the 7th, and the Medway on the 10th inst.

On Saturday, the 7th of July, the end of the Irish shore cable was landed from the Wm. Corry, and at 2:30 the next morning the laying was successfully completed and the end buried in 94 fathoms.

Latitude 51:40, longitude 11:08; distance from the telegraph house at Valentia, 27 miles; 29¼ miles of cable paid out.

HEARTS' CONTENT, July 27.

To His Excellency, President Johnson, Washington:

SIR: The Atlantic cable was successfully completed this morning.

I hope that it will prove a blessing to England and the United States, and increase the intercourse between our country and the Eastern Hemisphere.

Yours faithfully,
C. W. FIELD.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

C. W. Field, Hearts' Content:

I heartily congratulate you, and trust that your enterprise may prove as successful as your efforts have been persevering.

May the cable under the sea tend to promote harmony between the Republic of the West and the Government of the Eastern Hemisphere. A. JOHNSON, Pres't.

LONDON, July 27,
Via HEART'S CONTENT, July 27,
And ASPY BAY, July 29.

A treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia.

An armistice for five days was agreed upon and commenced at noon on the 23d.

There was fighting on the 22d.

The Austrians claim a victory.

A severe naval engagement, in the Adriatic Sea, took place on the 20th, between the Austrian and Italian fleets, off Lissa, an island of Dalmatia, thirty-three miles southwest of Spalatro.

The Austrians claim the victory.

They ran down one of the Italian iron-clads and blew up three, sinking the entire number.

In the House of Commons, Lord Shaftsbury protested against reform meetings.

In a discussion on the tariff, Sir John Parkington admitted that England is behind other nations.

The London Times of the 27th says of the telegraph: "It is a great work, the glory of the age. And they who have achieved it deserve to be honored as benefactors of their race."

Important Letter from Hon. B. C. Ritter.

HE PRONOUNCES FOR DUVALL.

His Reasons for so Doing.

The Radicals all for Hobson.

A Clinching Document.

LET ALL CONSERVATIVES READ.

The following extract from a letter from Hon B. C. Ritter, at Washington, to Mr. A. Lawson, of Brownsville, Kentucky, has been sent in for publication. It is in response to an inquiry from Mr. Lawson as to the position of the Kentucky Delegation in Congress, respecting the contest between Judge Duvall and General Hobson. We earnestly commend the admirable spirit of this letter to the consideration of the people of Kentucky:

"In the first place between Duvall and Bolling all of the Conservatives, excepting Trimble (who was for Duvall) were not fully decided, but Grider, Harding, Shanklin, and myself, although undecided, probably would have voted for Bolling. *The Radical members, McKee and Randall, would not (as I understand them) vote for Bolling because he was a Conservative or Democrat. After Bolling was ruled off, and Hobson (whom we believed to be an extreme Radical)* was put on, we could not think otherwise than that great injustice was done to Bolling, by putting Hobson on the track in his place. *We believe Gen. Hobson was willing and ready to carry out Gen. Palmer's orders and gave all his influence as an officer of the army to influence the people to vote for the amendment to the Constitution, and thereby vote away millions of dollars worth of property without one cent of compensation.* We became convinced there was something wrong in this.

The idea occurred why was Bolling displaced and Hobson put up? *In a conversation with the Hon W. H. Randall, he informed me the Radicals would not vote for Bolling because he had never put in a Union vote.* This clearly shows that a Conservative Democrat who sustains the policy of the President is not considered by Gen. Hobson's party as a Union man; and that *Hobson was made the candidate because he was a Radical;* and it also shows why the Chronicle (edited by J. W. Forney) announced that Hobson's election would be a Radical victory. We are informed also that the Radicals of our State are for the Constitutional Amendment lately proposed. Certainly some of the leaders are. Under these circumstances *I cannot so far disregard the interests of my country as to give a vote that will give aid to the Radical party, who have been, during this whole session, endeavoring to revolutionize and upset the Constitution and the Government, and all for maintaining the supremacy of that party.*

I am convinced if the Radical party is not put down by the people (and that soon) our Government is gone forever. In this state of case, and believing Duvall is a better man than Hobson, and that it will be better for our State and country to elect him, I SHALL VOTE FOR DUVALL. Harding, Shanklin, and Trimble will vote the same way. Colonel Grider does not expect to vote for either. Senator Davis will not vote for Hobson. I do not know how Senator Guthrie will vote. *The Radical members from our State all vote for Hobson of course.*"

We are authorized to say that the above letter was read to Hon. Aaron Harding and Hon. L. S. Trimble, and they both concur in Mr Ritter's statement.

☞ We are arriving at a consciousness of the dignity of our mother-tongue. In more than one fashionable house the bill of fare is now printed in English.

Letter [illegible] G[illegible]

MARSHLAND, Kankakee Co. Ill., July 17, 1866.

[illegible], Chairman Democratic State Committee:

DEAR SIR: Your letter dated June 22d, requesting me to make and fill a number of appointments in behalf of the Democratic party, after traveling around after me for several weeks has just been received. I was not at home when it reached Harrodsburg, or it would have received an immediate reply accepting the invitation, for it would have afforded me the much desired opportunity of defending the cause of our noble and persecuted standard-bearer, Judge Duvall, and the true men of the party, before and during the terrible war, which has desolated the richest and most beautiful portion of our once prosperous and happy country, and carried mourning into every family but those of the plunderers and shylocks who fattened from the public crib and upon the stolen treasure and precious blood of their brothers. Now that prejudice has been allayed, passion has cooled, and reason is returning, it would have afforded me infinite pleasure to have defended the principles, policy, and purposes of that grand old Democratic party, which has withstood the storm, and within whose organization we must rally or the country is lost. During the war, amid the fierce cries of treason and disunion falsely charged against us, we who dared to do right [illegible] in the hottest fires of persecution—robbed, murdered, beaten and driven from their homes, some to the Southern Confederacy, and others cast into filthy jails without trial or even charges until there were not prison houses enough in Kentucky. The true Union men, the men who loved their whole country with their whole heart, and would have gladly died to have saved it from division and the calamities of the war, were mercilessly dragged across the Ohio river and immured in Ohio and Indiana dungeons for months and months, and many of them to die. Oh, it was a day of trouble, of trial, and of terror to those who did not believe in the tyranny of military rule. Who then dare speak in behalf of liberty or against the usurpation of power by the Government under the plea of military necessity? What Democratic press dare speak in behalf of truth, justice, or even mercy? They were all suppressed for "disloyalty." Who dare utter a word against the policy of the Government or the men in power or even in behalf of innocent friends when hurried away to prison at the point of the bayonet and for no offense? They shared the same fate. Who dared, if he were a Democrat, to offer himself as a candidate for office? His name was by military orders stricken from the poll-books, his friends beaten and driven from the polls, and the candidate himself often put into prison. We all remember well the treatment of Judge Duvall, who was a candidate at the last election for Judge of the Court of Appeals. He was a gentleman of the highest integrity and great legal ability, [illegible] many years Judge of the Circuit Court. He had been many years the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the pride and acknowledged ornament of both courts. Envy had never uttered a syllable against him privately or publicly, so unpretending and so popular was he with the people and the lawyers. Malice had never, even in the highest excitement, dared to slander him with the suspicion of disloyalty. The people and the legal profession, without regard to their political differences, called on him by thousands to become a candidate for re-election. At their request and against his own inclinations he did become a candidate, and because he was a Democrat, respectful, temperate, prudent, and modest though he had always been in the expression of his opinions, and because his election was certain by an overwhelming majority, without cause, without offense, without charges, without the shadow of excuse, contrary to every principle of justice, of the Constitution, and the laws of the land, when it was evident to almost everybody that he was the choice of nine-tenths of the people of his district, by a military order his name was stricken from the poll-books, he was driven from the State, and the people of Kentucky deprived of his services on the bench. They feel the cruel wrong which has been inflicted. They feel the wound inflicted through him upon the Government of a free people, who have the right to choose their representatives; and now that he has been selected by one of the largest Conventions in the State as a candidate for the Clerkship of that Court over which he presided with so much urbanity, dignity, impartiality, and ability, and stands upon a platform entirely unexceptionable, I cannot doubt the result. Now that the war is over—now that Democrats stand for office without fear of the military power; now that freemen (under the Presidency of Andrew Johnson, who has more than fulfilled our expectations of his statesmanship so far in bringing order out of confusion and in saving what is left of the Constitution), can speak freely their honest opinions without fear of a dungeon, and the press is once again unfettered to tell the truth to the people; now that we are beginning to open our eyes to a realization of what a despotism we have had, under the rule of the Republican party during the war, marked as it has been by cruelty, fraud, treachery, robbery, broken promises solemnly made, and wide spread ruin over a large portion of our country; now that the people are awakening to the fact that under this rule rivers of the best blood in the land have been shed and billions of money have been spent, bankrupting ourselves and entailing upon our children and generations to come the most enormous debt and oppressive taxation—and yet the country is not saved, the Union is not restored; now that this party which has maintained its power for a time by the sword is determined to perpetuate it at all hazards by a total change in our Government and an overthrow of the institutions of the people, by their civil rights, freedmen's bureau, and tariff bills, and amendments to the Constitution, which will enslave eight millions of white people after they have overrun, robbed, ruined them, and set free four millions of their slaves; now that the New England Radicals, under the New England Puritan rule at Washington, have thrown off the mask and declared for a consolidated against a free government—for centralism against States' rights—for force and usurpation of power against the rights and liberties of a free people; now that they strike for power at the ballot-box through negro suffrage and equality, and for a high protective tariff to fill their pockets, which will enable them to bribe any corrupt Congress to carry out their corrupt measures, no matter what may be the wishes of the people; now that it is perfectly self evident that there is no hope of escape from old federalism—centralism—consolidation with a declared policy, by the men or power, which will enable the few to govern the many, which will disregard the rights of minorities, which will make hewers of wood and drawers of water of the South and Northwest, which will fasten upon us taxes upon taxes to make slaves of ourselves—worthless rags for money instead of gold and silver, and impose high tariffs, by which New England and the manufacturers are to grow richer, and the farmers of the South and Northwest, and everywhere else whose true policy should be free trade and direct taxation, so soon as our circumstances will bear it, are to grow poorer; now that it is perfectly clear that there is no hope of escape from this rule of the Radicals, and no hope to preserve constitutional liberty but to stand by President Johnson and upon the old Democratic platform—to stand by the time-honored principles, policy, and purposes of the old Democratic party—there should be no divisions among the true men. Without any change in the name, let us stand under the old flag with the principles and policy emblazoned upon it, which gave law, liberty, prosperity, happiness, patriotism to the people, and union, peace, power, greatness, and glory to the Government. Judge Duvall is the noble representative of this party against all the odds and ends of disagreeing factions in Kentucky. By electing him, the Democratic party, under its old flag, organization, and name, will show its power in Kentucky. It will strengthen greatly and encourage the Democracy of the Northwest and elsewhere, who recognize him and his party in Kentucky under the old name and organization as the true Democrats—the true Conservatives—the true Union men of the country. I send you a slip from the Chicago Times, the leading Democratic paper of Illinois, which will explain to you how the contest in Kentucky is regarded in the Northwest. It is plain that the Radicals, Federalists, disaffected Democrats, and the dissatisfied of all parties who love Federalism, hate the name of Democrat, and are giving aid and comfort to the New England rule, are working and praying for the defeat of the Democratic candidate. I do hope the people in August will put the seal of their overwhelming condemnation at the polls upon this factious opposition to the Democratic party, and I hope that this is the last fruitless effort of these disturbers of the unity and peace of the people of the State to break it up or lessen its influence, and nothing would please me more than to aid in the good work, but my affairs here and in the Northwest are in such a condition that great harm pecuniarily to me, and but little good to the cause, would be the result were I to comply with your request at this late day.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
B. MAGOFFIN.

LETTER FROM BOYLE COUNTY.

Old Casey on Fire—Wolford, Bell and Bowman on the Stump—Huston Used up Again.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

DANVILLE, KY., July 26, 1866.

Editors Louisville Courier:

Old Casey was set on fire last Monday by the eloquent voices of Wolford, J. F. Bell and Col. Charles E. Bowman. The two last gentlemen advocated the cause of Judge Duvall. When the eloquent Bell arose it seemed that all Casey commenced halloing. Bell will canvass Casey; Wolford has not nor will he speak for Hobson; Col. Bowman is a team; and we need a few more such men to speak to the multitude.

Gen. J. B. Huston has been in these parts calling for volunteers for Hobson, but all have enlisted under the banner of Duvall, and the General left as he came with no recruits, but less wind. Judge Durham answered him at Lancaster on Monday last, and left the General in a bad condition to go on, as his papers give out; and having no new information, the Journal failed to make connection, and the General commenced skipping appointments, dodging here and there.

I think if the General is allowed to get home he will stay there, unless Burbridge calls for him.

Yours, &c., S.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Colonel J. Mason Brown has been appointed Collector of the United States Revenue for this district, vice Willard Davis, removed. Benjamin Gratz, Esq., has also been appointed Assessor for the same district, vice D. S. Goodloe, removed.—[Kentucky Yeoman.

☞ During the violent storm which prevailed on Tuesday, the house of Mr. John Payne, of South Frankfort, was struck by lightning, doing considerable damage, but fortunately no one was injured.—[Frankfort Yeoman.

IMPORTANT LETTER

—FROM—

HON. D. W. VOORHEES,

OF INDIANA.

His Position Clearly Defined.

HE IS FOR DUVALL!!

The Northern Democracy in full Accord with the Kentucky Democracy.

RADICAL SLANDERERS HUSHED.

The Journal, Democrat and other organs of the Radicals in this State, have repeatedly charged that the Northern Democracy have no sympathy with the Democracy of Kentucky, and that Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, had refused to speak in Kentucky, and was not only opposed to Judge Duvall, but very nearly in favor of the election of Hobson.

Democrats knew all this to be untrue, and the following very explicit letter from Mr. Voorhees, very effectually disposes of the matter. It is addressed to Capt. Alex P. Churchill, of Elizabethtown, and appeared in the Banner of that place yesterday, from which paper we copy it. It clearly shows to the people of Kentucky that, in supporting Duvall, they are fighting the battle of the Northern Democracy against Radical Jacobinism, and should inspire them to still greater efforts to destroy that vile party which is raising its hydra-head in our midst.

Let everybody read and circulate Mr. Voorhees' excellent letter.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 23, 1866.

A. P. Churchill, Esq., Elizabethtown:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 18th inst. would have received an earlier answer but for my absence from home.

If I was a citizen of Kentucky, at your approaching election, I should vote for Judge Duvall. The resolutions of May 1, on which he was nominated, and now stands as a candidate, are, in my judgment, unobjectionable. He also, as I understand matters in your State, represents the organization of the Democratic party, and is therefore entitled to its support, unless there are reasons against him of which I am ignorant. My information is that he has always been a law abiding citizen, of high and unblemished character, and even the most stringent and unjust legislation of the last five years can in no way affect his qualifications for the office to which he aspires.

Gen. Hobson is doubtless a meritorious gentleman, but his election would be hailed all over the North as the triumph of radicalism in Kentucky. The enemies of the President's policy of restoration would regard such a result as their victory. If anything is needed to convince your people of this fact, let them read the remarks of Gov. Morton in his recent speech at New Albany, addressed to the supporters of Gen. Hobson. There, while discarding the President and such of his Cabinet as adhere to him, and repudiating in advance the Conservative Convention to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th of August, the Radical Governor of Indiana assumes the championship of the opponents of Duvall in Kentucky.

I have declined all invitations to speak in your State, simply because there is a far greater demand upon me here than I can possibly meet, and I feel that my first duty in this canvass is at home.

Very truly, your ob't serv't,
D. W. VOORHEES.

Another Distinguished Soldier of Kentucky Repudiates the Radical Party.

The Hero of Wild Cat for Duvall.

Letter from Gen. T. T. Garrard.

[From the Kentucky Yeoman.]

MANCHESTER, KY., July 19, 1866.

MR. W. T. SAMUELS—Dear Sir: Yours of the 30th of June was some time in reaching me, and owing to our mails being reduced to one a week, I have been prevented answering sooner.

It would not be convenient for me to leave home, if I was so disposed. However, I will say that we will act together in the coming election.

I will support Judge Duvall for Clerk.

I cannot speak with any degree of certainty how Duvall will do in this (Clay) county, though I am inclined to the opinion that he will get a fair vote.

My father (Hon. Daniel Garrard) was quite sick a week ago, but is now going about. He is very warm for Duvall.

Yours, truly,
T. T. GARRARD.

LETTER FROM BOWLING GREEN.

Speeches by Hon. Robert Mallory and Gov. J. L. Helm—Feeble Reply of Tom Tit Gorin—A Personal Difficulty—Heavy Jaw-Slapping Operation—Col. Sam. Johnson the Sufferer—Action of the Court, &c.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

BOWLING GREEN, KY., July 26, 1866.

Editors Louisville Courier:

Last Monday being the first day of the regular term of the Circuit Court of this county, and also the day appointed for Gov. Helm and Hon. Robert Mallory to address the people upon the political issues of the day, an unusual large crowd of people were in town.

Judge A. W. Graham, who has so long been an ornament to the Judiciary of the State, being very ill and rapidly declining on Monday, Hon. Oscar Rhea, of Logan, was elected Judge of this term, and the Court commences business on Tuesday morning.

James W. Gorin, Esq., of Glasgow, being here on Monday to represent the Hobson party, time was divided with him, and each speaker allowed two hours. Hon. Robert Mallory reviewed and rebuked the progress of the Radical party at Washington, and eloquently besought the people to support the reconstruction policy of the President. The true test of Conservatism in Kentucky was the position men occupied in regard to the first amendment to the Constitution; the amendment was the prolific mother of the Bureau bills and the Civil Rights bill, and for a party, after supporting the amendment, to reject Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bill, was like swallowing an ox and straining a gnat. The speaker was listened to with marked attention and interrupted only by applause.

After dinner, James Gorin, Esq., made the first Hobson speech that has been made in our town. Mr. Gorin, although formerly a Conservative, failed to satisfy the people why he now supported Hobson. The most of his speech was denunciation of the South, and a good imitation of the speech of Gov. Morton's Indianapolis speech.

Governor Helm followed Gorin, and in a strong and forcible speech exposed the fallacy of the argument of Mr. Gorin, and urged the people, with feeling and power, to support Judge Duvall with their suffrage, and by that means strengthen the hands of the President and the Democracy of the North in its fight with Radicals.

Tuesday passed off quietly and without any disturbance, except a difficulty between Col. Sam. Johnson, late of the Federal army, and notorious for his acts of cruelty and tyranny, and a Mr. Milton Taylor, of this county. The Colonel had mistreated Taylor during the war, and Taylor meeting with him Monday slapped his jaws some thirty or forty times, and then, handing his pistol to a friend, continued to punish Johnson until Johnson begged and cried enough. Taylor was arrested and fined by the Police Court, but in a few moments the fine and cost, and more in addition, was handed to Taylor. Every officer of the court and jurymen refused to accept any pay, although the court had to fine Taylor as he made the assault.

We expect to give the Democratic candidates a good majority in this county.

WARREN.

Col. Frank Wolford's Position.

[From the Kentucky Yeoman.]

DANVILLE, KY., July 24, 1866.

EDITOR OF YEOMAN: I am authorized by Col. Frank Wolford to state that he has not made a speech nor an appointment, nor authorized any one to do so for him, to advocate the claims of Gen. E. H. Hobson for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. I heard him say in a public speech at Liberty, on Monday last, to a large audience, that he had declared in 1864, and had no reason now to retract the statement, but would reiterate that "Judge Duvall is a man of the highest character and integrity—one who cannot be corrupted."

Yours, &c.,
A. H. SNEED.

The State Aglow.

From every quarter the most cheering reports are pouring in upon us. A gentleman who was present, gives us a most glowing account of a meeting in Liberty, Casey county, on Monday last. Hon. Joshua F. Bell, of Boyle, made one of his most eloquent and logical arguments in support of Judge Duvall and the Democratic party. His speech had a most telling effect, and its fruits will be manifest on the 1st Monday of August. We shall hope to see no more denials by the Radical journals of the fact that Mr. Bell is for Duvall.

Col. Frank Wolford made a speech at the same time, in which, though he did not propose to take active part in the canvass, yet he denounced as unauthorized all statements that he was for Hobson, as well as all appointments for him to speak for that ticket. He announced himself in favor of the policy of Andy Johnson, as at present defined, and in favor of an "old-fashioned Congress" in which all the States shall be fairly represented, and no test oath required, other than that prescribed by the fathers. This comports fully with our opinions of this hero. We were loth to believe that he had made up his mind to "lick the foot that kicked him." Will the organs call in the appointments of Col. Wolford?—[Kentucky Yeoman, 26th.

WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - AUGUST 1, 1866

Speaking at Munfordville.

Col. Thos. B. Cochran, late of the 2d Kentucky Cavalry, will *positively* speak at Munfordville on Friday, August 3.

Hon. Jno. Young Brown at Glasgow

By arrangement of the State Central Committee, Hon. Jno. Young Brown will speak at the great barbecue at Glasgow, on Thursday, August 2.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio,

AND

Hon. John Young Brown,

Will address the citizens of Louisville, at the Court-house, on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3D,

at early gas light.

GRAND BARBECUE NEAR SHEPHERDSVILLE.—There will be a grand barbecue at N. A. Shepherd's (Bullitt's Old Lick), two and a half miles from Shepherdsville, on Thursday, August 2d. Transportation from the depot to the grounds free. Besides other distinguished speakers Dr. J. R. Buchanan will positively promised to be present.

S. F. J. Trabue, Esq.,

Will address the people of Franklin county at Bridgeport, Tuesday, July 31st, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Trabue will not speak at Midway on Wednesday, in consequence of the appointments of Pendleton and Vallandigham to that day at Lexington.

Division of time offered to any Folsom speaker.

Great Barbecue in Hardin County.

There will be an old-fashioned Kentucky barbecue at Elizabethtown on the 30th inst. Hon. Robt. Mallory, Hon. John Young Brown, and Col. J. B. Cochran have promised, and will certainly be present and address the people. Ample preparation will be made for every person who may come, and the people of Hardin and the adjoining counties are invited to attend. Let there be such an outpouring of the Constitution and liberty-loving people as will strike terror into the Radson Radicals.

Democratic Barbecue at Glasgow.

There will be a grand old fashioned Kentucky barbecue at Glasgow, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2D.

Preparations are being made to accommodate 20,000 people. Speeches will be made by Hons. Alvin Duvall, Elijah Hise, Hon. John Young Brown, W. F. Bullock, Robert Mallory, Aaron Harding, G. C. Rogers, Gov. J. L. Helm, Col. B. C. Grider, and others. Music will be furnished by the Glasgow Cornet Band. At night there will be speaking, an illumination and fire works. 4td

Democratic Mass Meetings.

The Central Committee are making arrangements to hold mass meetings at the following places, to which the people of the surrounding country are respectfully invited, viz:

Lexington, Wednesday, August 1.
Frankfort, Thursday, August 2.
Eminence, Henry county, Friday, August 3.

Prominent Democrats of Kentucky and other States will address these meetings, among whom we have authority to name Hon. Geo. D. Prentice, who will attend the Lexington meeting, and that distinguished orator and Democrat, Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, who has promised to attend each of the meetings.

Come to the Democratic Picnic at Munfordville, Ky., on Friday, the 3d of August, 1866.

Hon. Robert Mallory, Hon. Aaron Harding, Hon. John L. Helm, Hon. John Young Brown, Col. Ben. C. Grider, Travis Cockrill, Esq., Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, of Indiana, and other distinguished speakers, will be present and address the people. Let every voter in this and adjacent counties turn out and hear these champions of constitutional liberty. The ladies are especially invited.

The following committee of arrangements and invitation has been appointed: Dr. W. H. Gardner, P. L. Maxey, Dr. W. B. Brown, F. A. Smith, C. M. Dixon, Willis B. Hankla, Lewis P. Wright, Jesse Craddock, William S. Conte and Paul A. Savage.

Ample accommodations will be made for ten thousand people.

Let this meeting be a ground swell in support of Andrew Johnson and the Union under the Constitution.

Public Speaking.

Hon. John Young Brown, by request of the Democratic State Central Committee, will address the people at the following times and places:

Louisville, Jefferson county, Friday, August 3.
Glasgow, Thursday, August 2.
Priest's Spring, Henderson county, Saturd ay August 4.

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock.

Public Speaking.

A. G. Dennis, Esq., of Evansville Indiana, for two years an officer in the Federal army, by invitation from the State Democratic Central Committee, will address the citizens of Kentucky in support of Judge Duvall and Hardin for Clerk and Judge of the Court of Appeals, as follows, viz:

Greensburg, Greene county, Wednesday, August 1,
Columbia, Adair county, Thursday, August 2.

Turn out, Federal soldiers and citizens generally, and hear Mr. Dennis.

Public Speaking.

Hon. W. B. Read and Prof. Wm. B. Hayward will address the citizens of Kentucky as follows in support of Judge Duvall, &c.:

New Haven, Nelson county, Wednesday, August 1.
Lebanon, Marion county, Thursday, August 2.
Stanford, Lincoln county, Friday, August 3.

Speaking to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. The friends at each point will give publicity.

Public Speaking in Larue.

Dr. B. R. Young, Dr. Harvey Slaughter, Dr. Jesse H. Rodman, Hon. Wm. Johnson, and N. A. Rapier, Esq., will address the citizens of Larue county at the following times and places, to-wit:

At Oak Hill, Barren Run, on Wednesday, August 1st.
At Buffalo on Thursday, August 2d.
At Joel Ferrell's, Otter Creek, Friday, August 3d.
At Charles Price's, Saturday, August 4th.

Come everybody and hear them.

jy24 d&wtd

Public Speaking.

William Johnson and others will address the people of Nelson county, at

Fairfield, Wednesday, 1st of August.
Bonnieville, Thursday, 2d of August.
Jo. Howard's Mills, Friday, 3d of August.
J. P. Smith's, Saturday, August 4th.

The county candidates are expected to attend. Speaking will commence at 2 o'clock.

Capt. A. G. Dennis in Louisville.

On account of his feeble health Capt. A. G. Dennis finds himself unable to fulfill the appointments made for him by the Central Committee at Bardstville and Albany, which are hereby withdrawn. Capt. D. will be in Louisville Saturday next, and we are glad to be able to announce that he will address the people of this city that evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Something that all Lovers of Good Music should see!

Our attention has been called to a new invention in the shape of a portable pipe organ, manufactured by Derrick, Felgemaker & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., to be seen at Lonis Tripp's music store, Nos. 92 and 94 Fourth avenue. It is of great sweetness and purity of tone delicacy of touch, and quickness of speech, all combined, it far surpasses anything we have seen. The instrument is about the size of an upright piano, and of beautiful design and proportions. It has the genuine organ tone, and is the most powerful instrument of the size we ever heard. It strikes us as being just the thing for small churches, Sunday schools, and parlors, and for those instruments we predict the most brilliant future of any musical instrument yet brought before the public. jy28 d&wtl

THE BEST TONIC is Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Combination of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya. The Iron restores color to the blood; the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs.

One pint contains one ounce of Calisaya, and one teaspoonfull one grain of Iron and Phosphorus.

CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
Under Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.
For sale by all druggists.
1ab deod&wlanly

Dyspepsia.

Do not suffer with dyspepsia when relief is so close at hand. Twenty thousand people have been cured of this terrible disease in the last year by the use of Bolsack's Stomach Bitters. d&w

☞ The season for chills and fever is now upon us. It therefore becomes our duty and interest also, to put the best cure in use and the only one we can with truth rely upon as certain, is Hurley's Ague Tonic, as thousands of well-attested cases can testify. It is fast superseding all other remedies for ague and fever or chill fever. Everybody should try it when they have the chills. Can be had at any drug store, or our friends Hurley, Huddle & Co. are selling large quantities throughout the West and South. Every store should have a supply on hand to meet the coming demand. jy28 d&wlm.

WASHINGTON.

Adjournment of Congress—The Closing Hours—Civil Appropriations—Army Bill—Nebraska—Lobby Schemes—An Iniquitous Scheme Vetoed—The House Drunk—Equalization of Bounties—Texas Election, &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, July 28.

The first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress passed into history this evening at half past four o'clock. Both Houses adjourned at that hour sine die.

The business of the session was so cleared up prior to yesterday, that but three important measures remained in doubt up to the hour of adjournment. The first was the civil Appropriation bill, with its two riders in the shape of the bill to equalize the bounties of the soldiers and sailors, put on by the House, and the proposition made by the Senate to increase the salaries of the members of Congress to $5,000, each. The House insisted on one, and the Senate insisted on the other, and the result at eight o'clock in the morning, after seven hours of conference, from one o'clock in the morning, was apparent that if each House did not accept the amendment of the other, this important appropriation bill, reaching, as it does, every branch of the Government, would be lost.

In the last hour of the session the struggle, therefore, centered in the House, and at eight o'clock in the morning, after a long and weary night session, the House saved the bill by just one vote. The members were put in the dilemma of either voting to increase their own salaries or of voting against the entire bill. Forty members took one alternative and voted against the bill, and fifty-one members took the other, and voted for it. General Banks, who manages the conference on the part of the House, became very irate over the intimation that he desired to increase the salary of members. The salary increase applies to the commencement of this Congress, and gives each member two thousand dollars additional for each year.

After all the labor and trouble over the bill it was freely given out at the Capital this evening that the President had decided to veto the bill. His approval of it was not made known to the House until three minutes before the final adjournment.

All of the other appropriation bills were passed in due time and without any trouble.

The new bill to increase the regular army was also agreed to, mainly in the gratification of Gen. Grant and the Secretary of War, both of whom visited the Capitol to-day to look after it. The new bill, which the President signed, provides for sixty-one regiments, forty-five of which are infantry. There are four regiments of colored troops and four regiments of veteran reserves included in this bill.

The only important bill, which is that of admitting Nebraska into the Union as a State, the President did not notify either House that he had signed. He has therefore reserved his signature, which secures its defeat.

During the session of both Houses last night an effort was made to pass bills for the relief of contractors, war claimants, lobby schemes, &c., but there was wholesale slaughter of them, and not one of account got through either branch. The lobby was present in full force on the floor of the House and in the corridors, but it availed nothing.

About ten minutes before the adjournment, no little surprise and amusement were caused by the reception of a veto message; although it killed a land scheme, it seemed to settle the House that the President should have the last word.

The slight session of the House, lasting until this morning, was filled with disgusting scenes. Liquor flowed pretty freely from several committee rooms, and the result was fully exhibited on the floor of the House. In one instance tellers were appointed who were unable to stand in their places; and the account they reported to the House was laughed over a good deal. Members voted early and often to make it appear that a quorum was present. Jokes were related and stories told. A dozen or so members at one time had pitched battles with paper wads, books, &c., which were flung through the air in the hall.

At daylight this morning one member called on the reporters in the gallery to come down and join in the fun. A quorum was maintained in both Houses until the hour of adjournment, but two-thirds of the members have left to-night for their homes, and the remainder will follow.

The Senate this morning after striking out that portion of the bill making awards for the capture of the assassins, which relates to the capture of Jeff. Davis, which had already been provided for by the War Department, passed the bill. The amendment was concurred in by the House, and the bill was signed by the President. The captors of Davis will have to wait until the next session for their rewards.

The following is the new bill to equalize bounties, as it passed both Houses and was approved:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That each and every soldier who enlisted into the army of the United States after the 15th day of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and having served his term of enlistment, has been honorably discharged, and who has received, or is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars and no more, and who has served for a period not less than three years who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of one hundred dollars which is hereby authorized.

SEC. 2. That to each and every soldier who enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th day of April, 1861, during the rebellion, for a period of not less than two years, and who is not included in the foregoing section, and has been honorably discharged therefrom after serving two years, and has received, or is entitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of fifty dollars, and no more; and any soldier entitled for less than two years' service who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children or parents in the order named of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of fifty dollars hereby authorized.

Provided that any soldiers who have bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged or given away their final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever, and when application is made by any soldier for said bounty, he shall be required under the pain and penalties of perjury to make oath or affirmation of his identity, and that he has not so bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned or given away either his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid, and no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster General, or any other accounting or disbursing officers, except upon receipt of the claimant's discharge papers, accompanied by the statement and oath as by this section provided.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in the payment of the additional bounty claim provided for, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to cause to be examined the accounts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, and, if entitled thereto, pay said bounties.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the reception, examination, settlement and payment of claims for said additional bounty due the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be governed by restrictions prescribed for the Paymaster General by the Secretary of War, and the payment shall be made in like manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Gen. Hickenlooper was confirmed, this morning at an early hour, as United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio. The vote was very close, one only over a majority. A few days since the nomination was reported upon adversely by the Judiciary Committee. Since that time Hickenlooper succeeded in getting some very strong Indorsements, which had the effect of changing a sufficient number of votes to secure his confirmation.

General Stedman's appointment as Public Printer is also through at last long. At the next session of Congress a bill will be passed making his position elective by the House.

It is estimated by the best informed men that the bill for the equalization of bounties will cost the Government $70,000,000.

Major General Wright, commanding the Department of Texas, on the 14th inst. issued a general order, stating that as information had reached him to the effect that some of the persons chosen at the late election claim to enter without any other authority upon the duties of their office, he orders that the commanding officers of districts, posts and detachments shall in no way recognize them as officials, but shall continue to support the Provisional Government and the officers appointed under it, until such time as that Government shall be discontinued by an order from the President of the United States.

The House bill to increase the duty on wool was to-day lost in the Senate. There is no change on wool. The bill fixing a duty of 3 cents per pound on imported cotton and placing an increased duty on imported cigars became a law.

The President to-day signed the bill granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of a Southern Branch of the Union Pa ific Railroad and a telegraph line from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Ark

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

ST. LOUIS, July 29.

This afternoon, about three o'clock, the messenger of the Accommodation Bank was robbed on Third street of a package containing $10,000. The robber ran through the crowd scattering his money right and left in the hopes of retarding pursuit, and tried to hide himself in a building adjoining the post-office. He was discovered, however, and arrested. The money was recovered.

XXXIXth CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The non-concurrence of the House in the report of the Conference Committee on the tariff bill was announced, and a second Conference Committee was ordered.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill to authorize the rounding of certain taxes, which was passed by the House yesterday.

The bill was passed, and goes to the President.

Mr. WADE moved that the bill for the admission of Nebraska be taken up, which was agreed to.

The House bill amending the neutrality laws was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill distributing the award for the capture of the assassins of the late President was reported from the House and referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, called up the bill postponed by the House yesterday to amend the 10th section of the Internal Revenue law of June 30, 1864, which was passed and goes to the President. It amends the 13th section of the act referred to by striking out the words "without having first obtained license so to do" and inserting in lieu thereof "without paying special tax therefor." It was passed and goes to the President.

Consideration of the bill to admit Nebraska was resumed.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee to investigate the legality of the election by which the Legislature which elected Mr. Wade was induced to become a candidate for re-election by the entreaties of Union men who desired his protection. He took an oath to support the government of Tennessee and that of the Confederate Government. He informed the officer who administered it that he had no respect for the latter part of it.

Mr. Patterson had always been a Union man, and was so regarded by all parties in Tennessee. He never, as Judge, enforced any laws but those of the State of Tennessee, which were enforced before the rebellion.

The resolution accompanying the report is as follows:

Resolved, That D. D. Patterson is duly qualified and entitled to hold a seat in the Senate of the United States, as Senator from the Tennessee.

Mr. SUMNER inquired if that resolution would be considered to-day.

Mr. CLARK said it could be but so voted by a majority.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, it was proper for him to say that the House, in passing the resolution as reported. He believed the facts were correctly stated and he believed that Mr. Patterson was a loyal man. He had not known that Mr. Patterson was a Union man during the rebellion; but the laws are general and it sometimes happens that in the operation of a law an individual case cannot be provided for.

There is a law upon the statute book which requires every man before taking his seat in this body to swear that he never sought office, or exercised the functions of an officer, under a Government that is hostile to the United States. With this law upon the statute book, and the facts of Mr. Patterson's case before him (Mr. Trumbull), he could not vote that Mr. Patterson was duly qualified to take his seat. It would be a dangerous precedent to establish, and one that ought to be settled with great care. To record Mr. Patterson, as moved to him, would be to do away with both, and render the law a nullity.

Mr. CLARK inquired of Mr. Trumbull if he was satisfied that Patterson was a loyal man, and such a Union man as would bring many in the Senate to shame. Patterson had been hunted from his home and persecuted in every way for his Union sentiments. He was elected by the Union men of Tennessee, and accepted the office from them.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the immediate question before the Senate was a resolution declaring Mr. Patterson duly qualified, which must depend, among other things, upon whether he had ever taken an oath, &c., or attempted to exercise the functions of office under any government in hostility to the United States. Mr. Howard then proceeded to discuss the subject, arguing that the mere fact of Patterson having taken an oath to support the Confederate Government disqualified him under existing law from taking his seat in the Senate.

Mr. CLARK offered a substitute for the resolution of the Judiciary Committee as follows: That the Hon. David D. Patterson, after taking the oath required by the Constitution and law, be admitted to a seat in the Senate of the United States.

The above was agreed to as a substitute for the resolution reported by Mr. Poland.

By unanimous consent the report made by Mr. Poland was withdrawn and the following offered by Mr. Trumbull as a joint resolution:

Resolved, That the words "has neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the function of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States," in the oath prescribing oath of office and for other purposes, approved July 2, 1862, be omitted from the oath required to be taken by Hon. David D. Patterson a Senator from Tennessee.

The above was finally modified so as to read as follows: "That Hon. D. D. Patterson, a Senator elect from Tennessee, be admitted to his seat upon taking the usual oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and so much of the oath prescribing an oath of office, and for other purposes, approved July 2d, 1862, as shall not include the following words; 'I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority in hostility to the United States.'"

Passed, and was sent to the House by yeas 35, nays 2—Messrs. Chandler and Wade.

Mr. Sumner did not vote.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to authorize the use of the metric system of weights and measures, which was passed, and goes to the President.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of State to furnish to each State set standards of weights and measures of the metric system, which also passed, and goes to the President.

Mr. SUMNER called up a joint resolution authorizing the use of decimal weight in the Post-office Department, which was passed, and goes to the President.

Mr. WADE called for the resumption of the consideration of the bill to admit Nebraska.

The pending question on Mr. Hendricks, motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Territories, with instructions touching investigate certain allegations of fraud in the elections at which the State Constitution was adopted.

Mr. NYE spoke against recommittal and in favor of the bill, after which a vote was taken with the following result:

Yeas, 18; nays, 22; so the Senate refused to recommit the bill.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment, providing that the bill shall not take effect until Nebraska shall abolish all distinction in political rights on account of color.

Disagreed to—Yeas 5, Nays 34.

The bill was then placed upon its passage, Yeas 34, Nays 18. So the bill goes to the House.

Mr. FESSENDEN, at 4:45, moved a recess until 7:30 P. M. Carried.

HOUSE.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back a substitute for the Senate bill to provide for the appointment of one additional Assistant Treasurer at the city of Boston, and for other purposes, which was passed.

Mr. STOKES, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, thereupon reported back the resolution with an amendment to print 10,000 extra copies of the report and evidence and 10,000 extra copies of the report without the evidence.

Mr. STANKLIN, of the Select Committee, stated that he had never been consulted about it. The Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Washburne) was absent. He therefore thought proper to call the committee together for the purpose of consultation.

Mr. BROMALL, another member of the Select Committee, stated that under the circumstances of the committee not being called together by saying that two, if not three, of its members had been ill after their return from Memphis, the report had been prepared by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Washburne).

That was no riot in Memphis. It was a conspiracy on the part of the authorities to massacre the negroes, a mouthing citizens.

It was a massacre by persons who asked now to be admitted to participate in the Government of the country.

In three terrible days there were forty-eight murders committed in Memphis of unoffending American citizens, the Records of the city heading the mob.

The report was laid upon the table and public significance. It was a question whether the people of these States were fit to be entrusted with political power. He did not wonder the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Bingham) tried to shield his friends, or at the peculiar means that had been used to prevent the printing of the report. He wished to offer an amendment to double the number of copies.

Mr. SHANKLIN remarked that it had been clearly established that the civil officers and most of the men engaged in the Memphis outrages were registered voters under the new franchise law passed by the Radical Legislature of that State [laughter] from the Democratic benches.

Mr. BINGHAM said that he could well understand that the very worst of friends of members on the other side would swear themselves in under the new franchise law. He was very confident that the worst men voted in Tennessee, or at all events in Memphis; but the records of the city shows who was the leader of the mob on the occasion, and he might take the President of the Johnson club of Memphis. [Triumphant laughter from the Republicans.]

The amendment reported by Mr. Laflin was agreed to.

Mr. SCHENCK reported a bill to establish a system of education for the army of the United States, and provide that all provisions of law relating to the Military Academy at West Point, be repealed.

Read twice, ordered to be printed, and postponed till next session.

Mr. MOOREHEAD, from the Conference Committee on the Additional Tariff bill, made a report. The Senate recedes from its disagreement to the ninth section and agrees to the same, with the proviso that it shall not be construed to apply to long combing or carpet wools costing 14 cents or less per pound, unless the charges added shall carry the cost above 14 cents, which case one cent per pound duty is to be levied.

The duty upon cigars is increased from $2 50 to $5 00 per pound net.

The Senate agrees to the section for a bonus of one cent.

Mr. WENTWORTH called for the reading of the 9th section as amended.

Mr. MOREHEAD moved the previous question on concurrence.

The SPEAKER stated that the reading of the amendment sections could not be demanded as a matter of right.

The call for the reading was agreed to.

The House proceeded to consider the Senate joint resolution in relation to the admission of David D. Patterson to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. MAYNARD addressed the House in advocacy of the joint resolution.

Mr. SHELLABARGER opposed the joint resolution, saying that no step was being taken there would be no release, and the men who had furnished trains to the rebellion, and had held the office under it, would come and assume the responsibilities of American legislators. He could not and would not fill his dying day, vote for such a reason.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, followed in support of the joint resolutions, asserting that there was not within his voice, or within the United States, a man who could present a clearer record of devotion to the country than Judge Patterson.

Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, opposed the joint resolution declaring that he regarded the test oath of the Union Union man of the South and of the North, and he would rather f eeze in his chair than have the test oath repealed. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.] He would not vote for the joint resolution. He was committed against it. He did not think that Congress should modify any part of the test oath. If Judge Patterson could take the oath conscientiously the Senate could admit him.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked the gentleman from Tennessee if he would allow him to send to the Clerks desk and have him read a letter purporting to have been written by the gentleman himself.

Mr. STOKES consented.

Mr. ELDRIDGE thereupon sent to the Clerks desk and had read a letter from Stokes to Governor McMinnville, Tenn., dated Liberty, May 10, 1861, in which the following passage occurs:

I have been a zealous advocate for the Union and opposed the call of Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops, that being in violation of the law, and for the subjugation of the South. I commend Gen. Harris for his course and for arming the people to resist the tyranny and usurpation of the tayouet, and have enrolled my name as a soldier to resist his usurpation.

I have, in Congress and out, opposed coercion and will forced reunion, and I now think it much better to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy than to attempt to coerce them back. I am now for standing by the border states. They are now receiving from their manufactory a large and varied stock, adapted to the Spring and Summer trade, and will sell their goods as low as they can be had in any of the Eastern markets.

MANUFACTURY, 22 FOURTH STRET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
KAHN & WOLF.
1e20 d2m&wtl

Fluid Extracts, U.S.P

PREPARED at the Louisville Chemical Works, and for sale by
WILSON, PETER & CO.
jy19-lt&wtl

BUCHANAN'S

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

EIGHTY PAGES monthly, with a Portrait, Price 50 cents. Devoted to literature, science, art, enterprise, improvement, health, philosophy, politics, and the history of our late civil war. A friend to the interests of the North and South, and the general progress of humanity. Price, three dollars per annum in advance. First number in July, 1866. Address

Dr. J. R. BUCHANAN,
jy21 d&wtl LOUISVILLE.

Aqua Amonia, U.S.P

35 CARBOYS, prepared at the Louisville Chemical Works, for sale by
WILSON PETER & CO.
jy19 d&wtl

FASTMAN'S

CELEBRATED IRON TIES,

FOR BALING COTTON.

THE attention of planters and merchants is called to these iron ties, intended to supply the place of rope and bagging ties. They are cheaper and much cheaper than rope, and their strength is not impaired by dampness, as is that of rope; they keep the cotton in smaller compass; are quite as readily applied; and, finally, are not liable to prevent the risk from fire; they are painted, to prevent rust, and highly approved of in compressing. I am fully prepared to execute orders for these ties, as well as for Kentucky and India bagging.

H. DAVIES, Agent.
Louisville, Ky., July 23, 1866. jy26 d&w1m

Important to Married Ladies and Gentlemen Only.

SEND for circular giving full particulars free of charge. Address Box 670, Louisville Kentucky. jy26 d&w1y

Louisville, Ky., February 1st, 1866.

REMOVAL.

KAHN & WOLF,

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Have removed to their New Storehouse,

NO. 270 MAIN STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

A few doors below Seventh,

Where they will be happy to see their friends and customers and the trade generally.

Buying exclusively for Cash, and manufacturing their goods in Philadelphia under the superintendence of one of the firm, give them facilities in business unsurpassed by any house in the West.

They are now receiving from their manufactory a large and varied stock, adapted to the Spring and Summer trade, and will sell their goods as low as they can be had in any of the Eastern markets.

MANUFACTURY, 22 FOURTH STRET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
KAHN & WOLF.
1e20 d2m&wtl

Fluid Extracts, U.S.P

PREPARED at the Louisville Chemical Works, and for sale by
WILSON, PETER & CO.
jy19-lt&wtl

BUCHANAN'S

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

EIGHTY PAGES monthly, with a Portrait. Price 50 cents. Devoted to literature, science, art, enterprise, improvement, health, philosophy, politics, and the history of our late civil war. A friend to the interests of the North and South, and the general progress of humanity. Price, three dollars per annum in advance. First number in July, 1866. Address

Dr. J. R. BUCHANAN,
jy21 d&wtl LOUISVILLE.

Aqua Amonia, U.S.P

35 CARBOYS, prepared at the Louisville Chemical Works, for sale by
WILSON PETER & CO.
jy19 d&wtl

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER, }
SATURDAY EVENING, July 28. }

The transactions of the week just closed do not sum up very heavy, though the sales have been steady to the city, and the usual jobbing trade. The market, however, is dull in all departments, and we notice that all the leading marts are equally dull and inanimate. This is the usual dull season, but the extreme warm, close weather, and the excessive rain have caused a very general suspension of out-door business during the whole week. The river, under the influence of the continued rains, has risen quite fast, causing an uninterrupted navigation hence to all points South, though not materially improving the upper Ohio.

The rains have been beneficial to commerce by making a sufficient depth of water at Pittsburgh to let out a large amount of coal for lower points. A good supply has been received here, and dealers last evening reduced their rates to consumers to 24 cents per bushel, with sales of several boat loads, afloat, at 22 cents, including boats. All the receipts were in barges, owing to the low stage of water, which was not deep enough to float the flatboats. The price of coal afloat is 16@17 cents.

The market for the leading articles of consumption rules rather steadier at the close, though quotations are no higher. There has been a very material decline in flour and wheat. White sound corn has ruled high, owing to its scarcity. Prime wheat also commands rather better figures than before, owing to the backwardness of farmers in sending their crops to market. Liberal receipts would at once cause a decline in both wheat and corn.

Added to dull trade, the continued inclement weather has been a serious drawback to outdoor business, with more rain to-day. The heated term still prevails, and many fears are entertained of sickness, caused by the sultry, wet and almost intolerably warm days and nights. An epidemic threatens the country, but thus far the city has wholly escaped all such visitations, and is considered as healthy as at any former season. As the weather has turned a little cooler, the fair health of the city bids fair to be sustained.

Navigation has been very materially improved by the late rains, and the river has been rising steadily, with an abundance of water in the channel for all navigable purposes, and freights have a declining tendeadency, though shipments are light.

The market for flaxseed has undergone a very decided decline, owing to the anticipated receipts of the new crop, which is represented as large and fine. Buyers to-day put down the price to $2 23, a very heavy decline since Saturday. Linseed oil is also lower, and the manufacturers quote at $1 08@1 85.

The grain market, after fluctuating somewhat, has become decidedly firmer for all grades, particularly choice leaf, either for shipping or manufacturing. Geo. W. Wicks, the enterprising tobacco and cotton factor, has sold some very choice tobacco, all of bright Virginia leaf. His sale includes seven hhds., each averaging from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs, at prices varying from $36@39 per hundred: also 11 boxes, all bright Virginia leaf, ranging from 50 lbs to 600 lbs per box, at prices varying from $35@38 per hundred. These were actual sales, as well as high prices, fully sustaining the position of our city as, not only the largest tobacco market in the West or South, but where the highest prices are invariably obtained.

It having been stated that freights from Cincinnati to Nashville were taken through at the same rates as from this city, we have ascertained from the Superintendent of the Nashville and Louisville Railroad that the rates of freights from Cincinnati to Nashville are 15 cents per hundred more than from Louisville to Nashville, or the additional cost of the transportation by river and the transfer from the river to the railroad. That assures the Southern merchant that Louisville is the cheapest market, as our merchants almost invariably sell all articles of trade at about Cincinnati rates, or rather less, as the additional cost of transportation is saved.

The dispatches to the Board of Trade from New York to-day quote the cotton market dull and nominal at 30@35c. Dry goods wholly unchanged. Groceries steady and unchanged. Pork and lard dull at former rates. Whisky nominal at $2 25. Flour after declining all the week has advanced 10@15c on all grades. Wheat firmer, and sound corn 1 cent per bushel higher.

At Cincinnati the market was quiet, but firmer for provisions; mess pork $32 00. Lard in tierces 20c. Bacon, clear sides 21c; shoulders 16½c; bulk shoulders 14½@15c; clear sides 19½c, loose. Raw whisky $2 25. Flour, high grade superfine $7 00@7 25. New red wheat $2 30@2 35. Corn in bulk, mixed and white 69@75c. Oats 35@37c.

At Chicago mess pork was held at $32 00. Lard 17@19c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky $2 21. New spring wheat nominal at $1 50; No. 2 $1 30@1 32. Corn at 59½c, and rejected 2@3½c. Oats 26½@28½c.

MONETARY.

We have no change to note in the condition of the money market. There has been less demand for money during the past few days, and the tendency of the market is toward greater ease. Bank rates are as follows: 6 per cent. on call loans with collateral security, 9 per cent. on time loans. Rates in the outside market range from 1 to 2 per cent. a month.

There was a little more activity in the gold room at New York, and while the fluctuations were in accordance with those in the New York market, which were as follows: 10:30 A. M., 150¼; 11 A. M., 150½; 12:30 P. M., 150¼; 1 P. M., 150½; 1 P. M., 150. Brokers bid 1 per cent. under, and sold at New York rates.

Few Government bonds are offered for sale, and there is very little outside demand. Rates used by our dealers are within ½ to 1 per cent. of New York rates, as they are bought for shipment to that market.

Local stocks are in some request, with no change in quotations.

Southern money comes in very slowly, and the demand is limited.

Exchange rules dull at 1-10th discount buying, and 1-10th premium selling.

CORRECTED BY H. S. JULIAN & CO. BANKERS, NO. 364 MAIN STREET.

	buying	Selling.
Gold	1 09¾	1 10
Silver dollars	1 08¼	1 09
Silver half dollars	1 07	1 08
Silver dimes and half dimes	1 07	1 09
Sterling	9 75¼	9 87½
5-20 coupons	1 07¾	
10-40 coupons	1 07¾	
N. Y. Exchange	1-10th dis. par	

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES—

Compound Interest, June, 1864	113¼ ...
Compound Interest, July, 1864	113 ...
Compound Interest, Aug., 1864	111½ ...
Compound Interest, Sept., 1864	110 ...
Compound Interest, Dec., 1864	108¾ ...
Compound Interest, May, 1865	103¾ ...
Compound Interest, Aug., 1865	100¾ ...
Two Year 5 per cent. Notes, due	100¢ ...

Review of the Market.

NOTE.—Our quotations are the wholesale prices at which goods are sold by the jobbing trade in the city or country trade an advance of three to five per cent. is obtained.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Fair inquiry, with a sale early in the week of 150 pieces hand-loom hemp bagging at 31¼c, machine held at 30½@30c. A sale of 50 coils machine rope at 11½c, though generally held higher. A sale of 50 coils hand-made rope at 14c, and a sale of 50 coils rope, machine, at 13½c, though generally held higher; some lots held out of market for higher rates. Sales of 500 coils machine rope at last day also, 13 coils at the end of last coils at 13½c. Sales to-day of 400 pieces bagging on private terms, and 250 coils machine rope at 13c.

COTTON-YARNS—Stocks fair, with light sales choice brands at 29@30c per dozen for No. 800, 23@25c for No. 600, and 19@20c for No. 700. Other brands are offered at less rates.

CHEESE—We quote small sales of selected Western at 13½c; round lots 13c, and Hamburg 13@13½c. Sales of factory at 13@13½c, and pine-apple at 13@13½c.

COAL—Fair supplies this week, with sales of several flatboat loads afloat at 22c, boats included. We quote at 16@17c, afloat. Retail sales 30c per bushel, or $8 per cart load, delivered. Pomeroy coal, to-day, 16c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Apples, green—$5@6 00 p r bbl. Apples, dried, 9@10c p lb. Beeswax, yellow, 32@33c. P lb. Broom-Shaker, $3 00; Louisville make, No. 1, $1 00; common, $2 00@3 00 P doz. Broom-corn, 6@6½c P lb. Butter, choice to fancy, 25@30c. New York rose, Bedus, $1 50@1 75 P bush. Eggs, 19@20 P doz., for fresh packed. Feather, dull at 62½@65c. P lb. for shipping lots. Flaxseed, buying at $2 23 per bushel. Ginseng, buying at 90c@$1 P lb for new and old. Honey, sales to dealers, $2 00. Potatoes, in lots, ranging from $1 50 to $1 00 for new. Peaches, dried, dull, 12@15c. P lb for unpeeled, and 23@25c. P lb for peeled.

CORN MEAL—Scarce, with sales at 85c, loose, and in lots of 30 bbls at 85@4 25 per bbl. sales of choice at 95c to $1 per bushel for bolted.

COTTON—There has been considerable inquiry for local spinners and manufacturers, with a sale of 61 bales middling, and ordinary to low middling, this week, at 30c. Also, small sales at 30@31c, market closing dull.

DRY GOODS—The market has been wholly unchanged this week, and we quote standard sheetings or domestics, at 31 to 32c; 4-4 brown drills, standard, 29@30c; 4-4 bleached drills, 32@33c; 4-4 Eastern, Southern brands at 35@36c. Bleached shooting, New York mills at 48c; Lonsdale, 45c; Hope, 39c; tickings, A. C. A., 65c.; A. 36c; D. 33; Conestoga,

WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, - AUGUST 1, 1866

Tricks of the Canvass.

The Journal and Democrat have no capital in this canvass but misrepresentation. By the incessant misrepresentation of every subject before the people, and by suppressing everything from their columns which would give their readers correct information, they may succeed perhaps in deceiving those who read no other papers.

One of the tricks of the Democrat, which we have repeatedly exposed, is the assertion that the committee which called the Democratic Convention had no authority to make the call. The Democrat adopts the poor dodge that a meeting at Frankfort in 1865 had appointed another committee, and therefore the Democratic Central Committee had expired. The editor, however, takes care not to inform his readers that the meeting was no *convention* of the Democratic party, but simply a *caucus* of the conservative members of the Legislature, with perhaps half a dozen or dozen politicians present for discussion.

The assumption of a *caucus* to represent the whole State and override the action of a Convention of the people, and especially to override the Democratic party, which had not been invited to participate in the caucus, is a piece of cool impudence, which nothing but the support of the bayonet could render effectual. In fact, the idea that the Democratic party had been buried, and its Committee and Convention superseded without its own consent, is so barefaced an absurdity that it was only brought forward because no other excuse could be offered for refusing to unite in a patriotic Democratic Convention and bury the quarrels of the past.

The squad of office-holders and Radicals who are working to divide the State and introduce a spirit of proscription for the sole benefit of the Radicals, have not the shadow of an excuse for their quarrel with the Democracy. According to their own showing, the sole ground of their quarrel is that the Democratic party would not surrender their existence as a party at the dictation of a caucus, but have continued to hold together and act in a patriotic manner, sustaining the Constitution, and not leaving the support of civil liberty at this crisis in the hands of a few politicians, some of whom have shown that they care far more for office than they do for the principles they once professed to uphold.

Their recent conduct in making war upon the Democracy and endeavoring to advance the interests of the Radicals, is a fine commentary upon their assumption that the Democracy should have submitted to their *assumed* authority, and recognized a self-chosen squad as the masters of the State, against whom it was a terrible offense for the people to rebel by holding a convention without their leave. Such is the idea of Col. Jacob and Judge Underwood; but they will soon find out whether the people or their little clique are the masters of Kentucky.

A Journalist Cornered.

The Democrat is getting quite lively of late, since it took passage on the down train with the Journal. It abuses the Democracy in the regular Journal style of vituperation. In view of its present malignity towards the party of which it has heretofore claimed to be a leader, a ventilation of its record is not altogether uninteresting.

It will be remembered that the Democrat has persistently denied the authority of the Central Committee to call a State Convention, and has based its opposition to the 1st of May Convention chiefly on that point. It has railed and raved against that committee without rhyme or reason, yet it is susceptible of the clearest proof that the editor of the Democrat was a member of the Convention which brought that committee into existence and invested it with the powers which it did not exceed when it called the Convention for the 1st of May. That Convention met on the 28th of June, 1861, and John H. Harney was one of the Vice-Presidents. The series of resolutions presented were passed unanimously. Among the resolutions we find the following:

6. That J. F. Buchanan, of Louisville; Jeff Brown, of Louisville; Samuel Geiger, of Jefferson county; W. H. Sparks, of Louisville; O. H. Stratton, of Louisville; Eugene Underwood, of Warren county; C. M. Thompson, of Louisville; W. C. D. Whipps, of Jefferson county; Dr. H. Kalfus, of Louisville; be and hereby are appointed a Democratic Central Committee for the State of Kentucky, with power to fill all vacancies that may occur, and to call future Conventions, and to make any reasonable adjustment by which all the opponents of the Abolition Administration can be united in the support of one electoral ticket, and with general power to act for the party.

It will be seen that the committee was authorized to "call future Conventions." And yet the editor denounces this committee for doing that which he himself authorized them to do!

A Good Radical Organ.

The Radicals need no better organ in Kentucky than the Louisville Journal. It is as zealous as the Cincinnati Gazette for the great "Union" party. It publishes Governor Morton's foul slanders on the Democracy with as much delight as any Indiana Radical, and if there is anywhere in the United States a newspaper that can abuse the Democratic party with more unscrupulous malignity than the Louisville Journal we don't know where to find it. The specimen of this, in the Journal of Tuesday, is equal to anything that was ever inspired by his Satanic Majesty. Says the Journal: "That the rebels, the pro-rebels, the quasi-rebels and the rebel sympathizers do in their hearts wish the Radicals God speed, and hold themselves in readiness to aid in the accomplishment of a common purpose, no man of sense and observation can doubt," &c.

The malignity of this slander is equaled only by its falsehood and its silliness. The parties thus designated by the Journal as helping the Radicals to destroy the Government are the very same persons in the Southern States and in Kentucky who are moving with hearty unanimity for the restoration of the Union and co-operation with President Johnson in the Philadelphia Convention which the Journal itself professes to support and urges them to unite in. To assail the very same men in this half-crazy, billingsgate style, shows how low the Journal has sunk in its ideas of journalism. It supposes this kind of fierce, senseless, and self-contradictory raving will have some effect upon the people of Kentucky—but it is much mistaken. The intelligent people of Kentucky are heartily disgusted with such bedlamite effusions.

What Makes the Difference?

The Journal is very positive in its opinion that the returned Confederate soldiers are not entitled to vote, although the Legislature has restored to them all their civil and political rights. Several months ago there was an important election in this city. Great excitement prevailed. A Mayor was to be elected and the canvass was a heated one. The Journal was somewhat interested in the success of the candidate who was supported by the COURIER. It knew that there were between one and two thousand Confederate soldiers in the city who would claim, and no doubt exercise, the right to vote. Yet it made no objection and entered no protest. It was all right for them to vote, because they were thought to be in favor of the candidate whom the Journal was supporting; but now, when it is believed that they will vote against the Journal's candidate, if they vote at all, that paper declares that they have forfeited the privilege. The Journal's inconsistent and tortuous tactics are very much like those of the Congressional Jacobins. They maintain that the Southern States are in the Union sufficiently to vote to amend the Constitution, but not enough to entitle them to representation in Congress. The Confederate soldiers are voters when they are voting with the Journal, but not voters when they want to vote for some one else. Did any respectable journal ever before attempt to practice more absurd and disreputable trickery?

Grand Barbecue at Hopkinsville.

There will be a grand rally and barbecue at Hopkinsville on Tuesday, July 31st. Hon. Jno Young Brown, Hon Robert Mallory, and Hon. Jno. L. Helm will be among the prominent speakers on the occasion. Preparations will be made for the accommodation of 10,000 of the people of Christian, Trigg, Hopkins, Todd, and Muhlenburg counties. Come one! come all!

More Help for Duvall.

The work goes bravely on. The Constitutional Democracy are receiving important accessions daily. The Mt. Sterling Sentinel, heretofore a strong supporter of Bolling and more recently with a strong disposition to bushwhack, not being able to stomach, Radicalism will, in its next issue, come out for Duvall. It cannot hitch teams with Sam McKee, who is canvassing that district for Hobson.

A Desperate Invention of a Desperate Party.

We were surprised to find the Journal on yesterday defending and justifying the recently invented and disreputable trick of attempting to rob the Confederate soldiers of their votes, on the ground that having left the State and voted in another or other States, they lost their citizenship, and can only renew it by two years' citizenship. When this question was first sprung, we looked for trouble from it, but imagined that it would be confined to neighborhoods where the opposition had a decided majority of voters, and the minority would be compelled to submit. It is a barefaced and wanton pretext to swindle the Confederates out of their votes, and we did not suppose that any respectable journal could be found so regardless of common decency, and so wanting in respect for the clear and undeniable rights of its opponents as to defend and encourage such a desperate policy.

The Journal puts on a grave and solemn face and argues the point against the confederates as though it was an ordinary case of removal from the State for an indefinite period, and quotes the State law on the subject as entirely conclusive. The fact is, and the Journal understands it very well, that the State law quoted was never intended to reach, and does not reach the present case, for while it declares that the fact of a person removing from the State and voting in another State forfeits his residence here, the voting referred to was for officers in the State to which the person had removed, implying as it would, a claim to citizenship in the State in which he was voting. In such a case the requirement of a renewed citizenship upon returning to the State would be just and proper. It would be clear that the person so voting had abandoned his citizenship in the State from which he had removed, and the fact of voting would be *prima facie* evidence of the intention.

But the case of the Confederate soldiers is not a parallel one, and is not reached by the law upon which the Journal relies. They voted in other States, it is true, but the votes they cast, so far from being proof of an intention to abandon their citizenship, are the best possible evidence that they still regarded Kentucky as their home, and that they did not recognize or acknowledge allegiance to any other jurisdiction. They voted only for representatives for the State of Kentucky to the Confederate Congress. They were authorized to do this by the Confederate Government of Kentucky, created by the Convention at Russellville. They were authorized to vote as soldiers in their camps, wherever they might be, and they exercised the right thus conferred.

The Journal may sneer at the "mock, sham, soap bubble" government of Kentucky, but its sneers will apply as well to the government of any other or all of the Confederate States. It does not admit that any of them were legitimate or rightfully formed.

The acts of all were in the eyes of the Journal illegal, and of no effect, and the laws of the Kentucky provisional government stand upon a common footing with those of the other revolted States. It cannot be argued that because the confederates were unable to hold and occupy Kentucky that, therefore, the laws enacted by her provisional government are to be considered null, for several of the other States were in the same condition. Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana were occupied by the forces of the United States during the greater part of the war. Considerable portions of the States of Virginia, North Carolina and Florida were beyond the reach of Confederate laws, but it is not on that account argued that their Governments were "sham, mock, and soap bubble."

The soldiers of the Confederacy who went from Kentucky were always true in their devotion to their native State. They acknowledged no other home and their hearts swelled with emotion when they thought of the dear ones left behind them, and sighed for the day when they should return to the State of their birth or adoption.

The expatriation and disability laws enacted by the Legislature of Kentucky were intended to punish the men who embarked in the rebellion. The acts for which they were condemned were those for which they received the pardon of both the Federal and the State Governments. Among the acts for which they were condemned was the establishment of a provisional Government for the State of Kentucky, and the laws enacted by that Government were a necessary and natural consequence of its establishment. These laws authorized the Confederate soldiers from Kentucky to vote in their camps or hospitals, wherever they might be, and it is for the exercise of this right, privilege, or whatever it may be called, that the Journal argues that these men are now disfranchised.

All of the acts in which these men participated—the establishment of a provisional government for the State of Kentucky, the recognition of that government, voting for its officers as well as fighting for the Confederacy, were the offenses which the Legislature designed and intended to punish by the expatriation and disabling laws.

At the close of the war a wise and statesmanlike policy dictated the repeal of all these laws. They were repealed, and the act approved December 19, 1865, covers the point made by the Journal. We copy it entire:

CHAPTER 39.

AN ACT to repeal an act, entitled "An act to amend the 15th chapter of the revised statutes, entitled "Citizens, by expatriation and aliens."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

SEC. 1. That an act entitled "An act to amend the 15th chapter of the revised statutes entitled "Citizens, Expatriation and Aliens," passed March 11, 1862, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and all persons who and may have lost any Constitutional, legal or other rights or privileges by the operation of said act, shall be, and are hereby, restored to the full and free use and enjoyment of the same, as completely as if the said act had never been passed.

"SEC. 2. This act shall be in force from its passage, and may be plead in bar of any prosecution or further prosecution of any indictment, or other penal proceeding growing out of said act."

It will be seen that this act is a complete restorative to citizenship of all men who, through their connection with the rebellion, had come within the range of the expatriation and disabling laws. The effort of the Journal to exclude these men from the ballot box is, therefore, without warrant in law or excuse in anything.

It is simply a suggestion to exclude these men from the polls by violence. It is the initiation of another Know-Nothing day of outrage and murder. It is the old game of the Journal, by which it hopes to secure a miserable, valueless, petty party triumph even at the cost of a terrible riot and the blood of many of our best citizens. The people of Louisville, so far from having any sympathy with the proposition of the Journal, denounce it with indignation, and they will let that paper know in a manner it cannot fail to understand, that they will not tolerate any action tending to a riot. Louisville cannot afford to have her fair fame tarnished by the perpetration of any such contemplated outrages at this time, and wo be to those who attempt to provoke them!

Hon. Aaron Harding for Duvall—His own Words Declaring His Position.

SPRINGFIELD, KY., July 21, 1866.

Editors Louisville Courier:

The following is an extract from a private letter of the Hon. Aaron Harding, our representative in Congress from this District, addressed to a citizen of Washington County, a relative of Mr. Harding, which we have been permitted to copy and send to you for publication. It will settle the question between you and the editor of the Journal in regard to Mr. Harding's vote:

"But to be more explicit, if I can get home in time to vote, I INTEND TO VOTE AGAINST HOBSON, AND FOR DUVALL, AND WILL VOTE SO MOST HEARTILY."

Copy—Attest: J. P. BARBOUR,
J. R. HUGHES,
THOS. McILVOY.

☞ A Philadelphia burglar broke into a pretentious house, whose occupants were away during the heated term, and found a richly furnished hall-way and parlor, but as he did not care about stealing pianos and sofas, he ascended to the dormitories, where he found bare floors, wretched bedding, and everything indicating the most miserable attempt at parlor ostentation, with less refinement than would be found in the house of an ordinary mechanic. The thief turned from the place in utter disgust, and, when leaving, defaced the lid of a piano, and broke open the doors of a cabinet to inform the people that he had been there.

ELOPEMENT.—The wife of Mr. John Solomon, of Washington, Indiana, eloped with a man by the name of Green Case, from that town, on Tuesday night. She left two small children and a not very provident husband behind.—[Evansville (Ind.) Jour.

☞ How to get a good servant.—Do your work yourself.

The Biter Bit.

The Journal, a day or two since, made an argument to show that those Confederate soldiers who voted for Kentucky officers in other States during the war, disfranchised themselves thereby, and that they will not be allowed to vote in Kentucky until they have acquired a new citizenship by a two years' residence. This trick was of course invented to swindle the Confederate soldiers out of their votes. The act of voting for officers for the State of Kentucky in other States was one of those for which the Legislature enacted against them the expatriation and disabling laws. As we showed in our issue of yesterday, by the publication of the law restoring the Confederates to their civil and political rights, these men were fully reinstated as citizens, and reinstated with all the rights they had ever enjoyed. The language of the act is too clear and explicit to admit of perversion, or of being misunderstood. By that act the past was cancelled, and the acts of the rebellion became as if they had never been.

But, in making this argument against the Confederate soldiers, the Journal has very stupidly overreached itself. In its haste to disfranchise them, it lost sight of the fact that the same rule would disfranchise a large number of Federal soldiers who also voted in camps in other States; and the argument made by the Journal upon the old statute will apply as well to them as to the Confederates. It cannot be urged that one was a rebel and the other a loyal man, for the State and Federal amnesties have wiped out the charge of treason and it is no longer legitimate. The argument is based wholly and exclusively upon the law quoted by the Journal that voting in another State is conclusive evidence of a change of residence, and that a party returning after so voting must acquire a new citizenship by two-years' residence in the State or one in the county before he is entitled to a vote. The rule is necessarily general, and if it applies to one class it does to all others. If it disfranchises Confederate soldiers, it disfranchises Federal soldiers also. The Journal has evidently overreached itself, and would do well to climb down from the lofty position it has taken against Confederate soldiers with the least possible delay. The boys in blue will not like the Journal's exposition of law any more than those in gray. The point it raises is a bald-headed humbug, lacking both in reason and common sense, and invented, we presume, in the absence of anything else to say, and will not be seriously considered either by the voters or the judges of the elections.

Austria.

The dispatches by the Hibernia bear very hard on Austria. Napoleon's projects of armistice do not meet with much consideration.

In West Germany, the Prince of Hohenzollern has again beaten the federal army; and the diet is consequently removed from Frankfurt, which city is doubtless before this in possession of the victorious army Aschaffenberg, where the battle is located is in the county of Lower Franconia, Bavaria, on the right bank of the Main, twenty-three miles east southeast of Frankfurt. Its population is between eight and nine thousand.

In Bohemia the headquarters of King William were, on the 16th, at Brunn, a city of about fifty thousand inhabitants, the capital of Moravia, only seventy miles from Vienna. He was expected at the fords of the Danube within two days. The brilliant General-in-Chief, Moltke, insists on rapid forward movement at all hazards, and much of the Prussian success is due to his determination.

In Venetia Cialdini has rapidly occupied the central portion of the province. He holds Vicenza, Padua, and Rovigo in force, and the army of the Archduke Albert cannot go to the relief of Vienna without fighting a battle on ground of Cialdini's selecting. On the whole, it is not easy to see what Francis has gained by the retrocession of Venetia to France (from which power Austria first received the province at the peace of Campo Formio.)

To add to the embarrassment of Austria, Russia is energetically concentrating her immense armies in Bessarabia on the Moldavian frontier, and in Poland on the Gallician frontier. Of course she is not going to interfere, but three partitions of Poland don't authorize us to say how much of the valley of the Danube she will refuse to accept.

The House of Hapsburg is rapidly tumbling to the earth. Built upon conquest, treachery and "divine right," it has been sustained through many a terrible upheaval of its buried peoples by the most bloody and remorseless despotism. Our modern world moves fast; and it is at least not impossible that with this strange, sudden, unexpected relaxing of the iron hand which holds by the throat nine-tenths of "my peoples," may come a new revolution as unpalatable to victors as to vanquished.

Card from M. H. Owsly, Esq.

We have had occasion repeatedly to speak of the inexcusable and unauthorized use the two Radical papers here make of the names of distinguished gentlemen in order to create an impression with the public favorable to their party. Here is another case in point:

LANCASTER, KENTUCKY, July 25, 1866.

Editors Louisville Courier:

My name has been published in the Journal and Democrat by some persons without my authority, to canvass for Gen. Hobson. As I am for Judge Duvall, I desire you to make the correction. I have no personal objection to Gen. Hobson as an officer or man, but don't like many of his associates. Besides I am satisfied the Democratic party is the only national organization at present able and willing to preserve the "Constitution" and save the country.

Respectfully,
M. H. OWSLY.

P S.—Gen. Huston and Judge Durham spoke here to-day. Duvall lost nothing in the discussion.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Democratic and Conservative Meeting in Garrard.

LANCASTER, KY., July 23, 1866.

At a meeting of the Democrats and Conservatives of Garrard county, on Monday, the 23d inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to a convention to be held at Richmond on the 25th inst., which has been called for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent this (the Eighth) Congressional District in the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, on the 14th of August, on motion, E. M. Leavel was called to the chair and J. H. Bruce appointed Secretary. A committee consisting of L. Y. Leavel, B. M. Burdett, Joshua A. Dunn, J. A. Beazley and W. H. Smith was then appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting and appoint delegates to represent the county in said convention. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, A National Union Convention has been called to meet in the city of Philadelphia, on the 14th day of August, 1866, to devise measures "To preserve the national Union, to vindicate the sufficiency of our admirable Constitution to guard the States from covert attempts to deprive them of their true position in the Union, and to bring together those who are unnaturally separated." To which Convention the people of the several States, and of each Congressional District in each State, have been invited to send delegates; and

WHEREAS, This meeting does cordially approve of the objects and aims of said National Convention; and

WHEREAS, The people of each county in this Congressional District have been requested to send one delegate for every three hundred voters to a District Convention to be held in Richmond, Ky., on Wednesday, the 25th day of July, 1866, for the purpose of selecting delegates from this District to said National Convention; therefore, be it resolved by the Conservatives and Democrats of Garrard county, in convention assembled:

Resolved, That this meeting heartily approves of the course of the President of the United States in defending the Constitution; that his vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills was wise and patriotic; that his opposition to Constitutional amendments, at the present time, his noble and earnest efforts to secure to all the States of this Union an immediate representation in Congress, entitled him to the thanks of the entire nation; and that this meeting instruct their delegates to vote for none as delegates to said National Convention than those who may be relied on as holding the principles as expressed in this resolution.

Resolved, That Will J. Lusk, Dr. S. L. Burdett, Wm. Collin, Clayton Anderson, Jr., James L. Adams, Joshua Dunn, Sr., Wm. L. Kavanaugh, E. H. Walker, and all other Conservative men of the county, be appointed delegates to represent this county in said Convention to be held at Richmond, Ky., and that they be instructed to vote for Major A. H. Owsley as delegate to the National Union Convention to be held in the city of Philadelphia.

It was moved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Louisville Courier and Danville Advocate.

The meeting then adjourned.

E. M. LEAVEL, President.

J. H. BRUCE, Secretary.

☞ A recent letter from the Mexican capital describes the Empress Carlotta: "Maria Carlotta Amalia Augusta Clementina Leopoldina (royally only can sport such long names) was twenty-six years old on the day of the celebration. She is of medium hight, slight figure, light hair, blue eyes, square face, showing much vigor and determination. Her Majesty wore a mauve silk, and a beautiful crape bonnet; no jewelry except a diamond pin. Hundreds of ladies present were more expensively and more showily dressed, but none with so good taste. I thought, as I closely scanned Her Majesty, that in dress, at all events, she might serve as a model which the wives and daughters of 'plain Americans' might copy with advantage. She was attended by several maids of honor, one of whom was an Indian, a descendant of the old line of Mexican Kings.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

The District Convention at Lagrange—Delegates Appointed to the Philadelphia National Convention.

On the 25th instant, the District Convention of the Fifth Congressional District assembled at Lagrange to appoint delegates to the National Union Convention, at Philadelphia, on the 14th of August next. The Convention assembled in the Court house at eleven o'clock A. M., and was largely attended.

On motion of Captain Barbour, of Oldham county, Hon. Jas. Harrison, of Jefferson county, was unanimously chosen as Chairman of the Convention, and, on motion of Captain Womack, of Jefferson county, and Hon. Sam. DeHaven, of Oldham county, John J. Marshall, of Oldham, and George Baber, of Louisville, were unanimously chosen as Secretaries. The Convention being fully organized, Gen. Walter C. Whitaker, of Jefferson county, arose and said that, in order to determine the basis on which the voting for delegates should rest, he would offer the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the basis of voting in this convention shall be one vote for each hundred voters in the city of Louisville, and the respective counties of the District, and the vote shall be cast by the city and county, each delegation appointing a man to cast the vote of the delegation.

The following resolution was offered by S. M Bernard, Esq, of Louisville, and adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That in the appointment of delegates for this District, and in recommending delegates from the State at large, this convention select an equal number of men from the two parties now in the State.

After some discussion respecting the propriety of recognizing local parties in the convention, the above resolution was adopted as a fair basis of conciliation and harmony among the delegates.

Colonel John H. Harney, of Jefferson county, offered the following resolution, which he urged as calculated to obviate all difficulty or dissatisfaction in the convention or in the district:

Resolved, That in voting for delegates to the National Union Convention, in order that the two political divisions in the district may be represented, each division shall choose for itself a delegate and an alternate.

The resolution was adopted, whereupon, by motion of Hon. Sam. DeHaven, the convention stood adjourned until two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the appointed hour in the afternoon the convention reassembled, Hon. James Harrison in the chair.

General W. T. Ward moved the reconsideration of Mr. Harney's resolution, which had been adopted in the morning session. General Ward thought the resolution a dangerous one. He was not only willing, but desirous that there should be an equal division between the two local parties—the supporters of Gen. Hobson and those of Judge Duvall; but he was opposed to recognizing by resolution two distinct parties in a convention called to support President Johnson upon a given platform of principles and measures. He was in favor of having the delegates chosen by mutual consultation and action, instead of by the seperate action of the men respectively who were supporting the contending candidates in the present contest. He thought the resolution might admit some bad men into the Philadelphia Convention, who would weaken instead of strengthening the hands of President Johnson in his great struggle with radicalism.

Mr. Harney opposed the view expressed by Gen. Ward, and thought that no practical harm would likely result from the resolution which had been adopted.

Hon. Hamilton Pope, of Louisville, spoke very earnestly in favor of the resolution, and Col. Buckley, of Henry county, against it. The motion to reconsider being put to the convention, it was voted down.

The voting for delegates then occurred. Capt. George Womack, of Jefferson county, nominated the following gentlemen as delegates from the State at large: Hon. James Guthrie, Hon. Aaron Harding, Hon. W. H. Wadsworth and Hon. L. W. Powell. The nominations were adopted.

Hon. Sam. DeHaven nominated Gen. W. T. Ward, Hon. W. F. Bullock, Gen. Walter C. Whitaker and Hon. Richard H. Stanton as alternate delegates, and the nominations were adopted.

On motion of Henry C. Shively, of Louisville, Hon. Hamilton Pope and Hon. G. A. Caldwell were chosen as delegates from the district, and Hon. Robt. Mallory and Col. John H. Harney as alternates.

Capt. Geo. Womack offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the alternates be requested to go to the Philadelphia Convention, and are hereby empowered to co-operate with the regular delegates in all their deliberations.

George Baber, of Louisville, presented the following resolution in view of the fact that no provision had been made for determining who shall be authorized to act as delegates from the State at large:

Resolved, That this Convention request the delegates who have been selected by the different District Conventions in the State, to assemble at Louisville, August 9th, to select delegates and alternates for the State at large in the approaching National Convention, and that said delegates and alternates be chosen from among those recommended by the respective District Conventions.

The foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted, whereupon Hamilton Pope, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted enthusiastically:

Resolved, That we cordially approve President Johnson's restoration policy, and his devoted adherence to the principles of the Constitution; and we hereby pledge him our earnest support in his opposition to all efforts to overthrow our glorious Union, no matter from what source they may come.

On motion, the proceedings of the Convention were requested to be published in all the papers of the State, and the Convention adjourned, the best of feeling prevailing.

JAS. HARRISON, Ch'n.

JOHN J. MARSHALL, }
GEORGE BABER, } Secretaries.

La Marmora.

La Marmora, Alphonse, Marquis de K. C. B., was born Nov. 17, 1804, and educated for the military profession. He entered the army as Lieutenant of artillery in 1823, and greatly distinguished himself during the war of independence. In 1848 he was appointed General of brigade. In the early part of the following year he was appointed to the command of a *corps de reserve*, and received orders to co-operate with the Sardinian army which had passed the Ticino, but his distance from the theater of war prevented him from arriving in time, and the battle of Novara was lost. He was subsequently made Minister of War and Lieutenant General by Victor Emanuel. In 1855 he resigned his portfolio of war, and took the command of the division sent to the Crimea to aid England and France against Russia, receiving at the close of the war, in acknowledgment of the valuable services he had rendered, the Order of the Bath, and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. He afterward served as War Minister in the Ministry of Cavour, but in 1859 he resigned that post for active service in the field. In 1861 he succeeded Cialdini as Commander-in-Chief of the troops of the King of Italy; and in 1864, when a change of Ministry became necessary in consequence of the excitement caused by the proposed removal of the Capital to Florence, he was intrusted with the formation of a New Cabinet, in which, with the title of President of the Council, he held the Portfolio of Foreign affairs.

A Good 'Un.

The Danville Advocate, in illustrating a political point, tells the following good story of General Combs:

A bitter cold night, some years ago, Gen. Leslie Combs landed at Redding's Tavern, in Shelbyville, and found the blazing fire entirely surrounded with citizens, and a dog in each corner. No one seemed inclined to make room for the almost frozen passengers who had arrived in the coach. The General availed himself of the presence of the dogs to break up the circle. "Gentlemen," said he, "I am a Professor of dogology (as the Gazette man has found us to be,) and wish to deliver lectures in your town. Gentlemen, dogology is no humbug—it professes to tell the character of the owner by the general appearance of the dog. Now, the owner of that sleek, fat dog in the corner, is a good, kind-hearted fellow, beloved by every one, and is the social genius of the town."

"Now," continued the General, "the owner of that lank, lean, hungry pup, I should say, was a money shaver, and would exact the last dollar with as little compunction as——"

"You d—d rascal! do you mean to insult me?" said the owner, springing up.

"I take it back!" said the General, with a very condescending bow, "with the utmost precipitation!"

The Radical Devils.

[From the Cairo Democrat.]

The Prince of Darkness, never idle, furnishes to the hands of his children on earth labor which in duty bound they perform, anxious for the praise of their master. To his favorites, the Radicals of America—who have learned all the mysteries of lying and equivocation; of arousing anger and inventing mischief; of practicing revenge and causing wars and tumults—he has given the task of retarding civilization, and he has filled their hearts with more evil passions than there are flies in the air of summer.

The Talmudists maintain that Adam had a wife called Lilis, before he married Eve, and that of her he begot nothing but devils. There can be little doubt that the Radicals of this country are the descendants of the devils begot by Adam on the body of Lilis, for, although Eve gave birth to Cain, it would be doing her a great injustice to say that she mothered men of the utter depravity and reckless bloodthirstiness of the Radical, who having almost bathed in blood for five years, and piled up a mountain of debt, down the sides of which will yet flow a torrent of tears from the eyes of a tax-ridden and oppressed people, are still anxious to feed upon the miseries of their fellow-citizens as upon the palatable dainties of banqueting dishes.

☞ A notorious scoundrel named Hathaway, living at Davenport, but formerly from Henderson, Illinois, has recently been caught in attempting to decoy young girls to improper places, for improper purposes. One day last week he sought to induce a young daughter of one of the best families of the town to accompany him to some secret place. This coming to the knowledge of the vigilant father, the latter attempted to shoot the villain, but was restrained by his friends. The citizens of Davenport are perfectly willing to part with Hathaway on almost any terms, but that of sending him to Congress. He is extremely radical in his practices, but is in danger of dying if he remains in that vicinity.

☞ James Robinson, the great bare-back rider, was lost by drowning while out in a skiff sailing, near Boston, a few days since.

LETTER FROM NABOB.

The Southern People in a Tight Place—The Alternative Presented by the National Union Club—Severity of the Required Standard of Loyalty—The Honest Desire of the People to Restore the Constitution—Convention Meeting at Macon—Character of the Chairman and Speakers—Various Recommendations as to the Course of the Southern People—Their True Attitude and Feelings.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

MACON, GA., July 18, 1866.

Editors Louisville Courier:

Never was an unfortunate people in so tight a place as the people of these Southern States are in at this present writing. They are invited to be and appear in the person of a certain number of delegates at Philadelphia, on the 14th proximo, to take counsel on the state of the Union, with a variety of individuals of diverse political opinions called a National Union Convention. They are informed that the delegates they send must be prepared to take the test oath or something of that sort, and must cordially adopt certain principles which are laid down, and which contain among other things a very emphatic declaration that ninety-nine men out of every hundred at the South are traitors of the deepest dye, that these traitors have not been half punished, and that those who slew Southern men by thousands, outraged Southern women, burned Southern houses, and robbed and destroyed every species of Southern property, are the most glorious heroes on the planet, and must be accepted and treated forever as "the wards of the nation." They are told that if they promptly and good-humoredly send nice, pleasant fellows who will "cordially adopt these principles," they will strengthen the Conservatives and give the Radicals fits; but if they hesitate—if they send men not quite up to the mark—or if they do not send anybody, then their opportunity is lost, and they had better look out for squalls, for the Radicals will give *them* fits.

You cannot imagine a people so perplexed as we are. We want to strengthen the Conservatives more than words can express. We could die happy if we could only throw Stevens and Sumner and Wade and Stuart of Nevada, Parson Brownlow, Speaker Colfax and Grinnell of Iowa, into epileptic, cataleptic, apoplectic, or any other kind of incurable fits, and we have been waiting for our opportunity so long that we really hate to lose it when we are told it has come. We want to take the ebb in the tide of our affairs, which Mr. William Shakspeare says "leads on to fortune." It would be the very thing for us in our forlorn condition, as the fortunes of most of us are at the very lowest ebb. But how can we fix it? We could not, to save the lives of all our first wives' relations, find enough men in Georgia to send as delegates, who can fill the bill of the Union Club; even if we were prepared to plead guilty to the charge of rebellion and treason; to declare that we are so "odious" that we have not been half enough whipped, and to agree that the polite gentlemen who partially chastised us deserve all of our gratitude and love. We cannot yet get up to the requisite hight of loyalty, because, though we might submit to any amount of temporal degradation, we cannot expose ourselves to eternal perdition, by taking false oaths. Holden would not take the test oath. Jack Hill says he can, but he wouldn't do it. Ex-Provisional Governor Johnson is cornered when he is asked to do *that*; and even Charles G. Baylor would hesitate to swallow the iron-clad, unless the consideration was larger than any man would be prepared to give.

To be serious. There is an honest desire among the people to second the effort of the Conservatives at the North to break down the power of the Radicals, and re-establish the supremacy of the Constitution; but the conditions precedent are too hard to be complied with. It is vain to disguise the fact which is known to all, that during the war the entire population—men, women and children—were what are denominated "rebels;" and though it is an equally well-known fact that these same men, women and children have faithfully accepted all the logical consequences of the incident which took place at Appomatox in April 1865, and bear as true allegiance to the Constitution and the laws as the most immaculate member of the Union Club, they cannot and they will not say, much less swear, that they have been always "loyal" in the present conventional acceptation of that word. If the test were made of present loyalty, and if it were even required that the pardon of the President should be produced as the evidence of allegiance and law-abiding sincerity, hundreds of good and true men could be found to co-operate with the enemies of the Radicals, and lead the Southern people in the combined war on that pestilent faction. But as it is, it is idle to invite active co-operation, when the hand that writes the invitation at the same time renders its acceptance impossible. The form of the invitation is objectionable enough, God knows. To be asked to condemn ourselves as felons by those who profess to be our friends; to ask the men of New Orleans to deify Butler and his band for having insulted their women and stolen their spoons and pianos; to ask the men of Atlanta to render thanks to those who desolated their homes and left their families shelterless and starving; to ask the men of Columbia to express their gratitude to Sherman, and to ask the men of the Valley of Virginia to adopt Hunter and Milroy as the deserving objects of their affectionate care—is more than human nature is often required to endure with patience. But were the Southern people to accept all this; to assent to the proscription forever of all those whom they most trusted and honored, and to agree by their silence to the protracted torture of their once chosen chief; they would still be outsiders, for the fact still stands that they were rebels, for which neither time, nor submission, nor humiliation, nor self-abasement, nor penitential sacrifice can atone.

We have had a meeting here within the last few days of those who are in favor of Southern participation in the Philadelphia Convention. There was not a man who took a prominent part in it who could qualify as a loyal delegate. The chairman was that pure and excellent man, Eugenius A. Nisbet, former Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, but more recently a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, and a candidate for the Governorship of Georgia during the first years of the war. He is at this moment an "unpardoned rebel." Col. DeGraffenried, another of the influential men who spoke at the meeting, was a prominent rebel, and all who were present bear the same mark more or less distinctly fixed upon their foreheads. They are sincere Union men now. They see no hope for the country but in the restoration of the Constitution, and they are zealously anxious to aid the Conservatives of the North in bringing about this desirable consummation. But they cannot go to Philadelphia themselves, nor can they find anybody they can trust who is loyal enough to go in their places. This is a forcible example of the condition everywhere throughout the State.

It is recommended that the Governor shall select delegates; but whether he will adopt the recommendation is not yet known. It is also recommended that the Senators and Congressmen elect shall represent the State. But they are all "prominent rebels," many of them unpardoned, and all unable to touch the test oath with a forty-foot pole.

It is further recommended that no delegates shall be sent, and that the Northern men be left free and uninfluenced to deal with their own people. When they have concluded their labors the South can then ratify what they have done and co-operate with them in every proper and acceptable manner. This last recommendation is regarded as the wisest and most becoming under all the circumstances. The Radicals cannot then say the Convention was a rebel concern. The Northern Union men will be relieved from the disagreeable duty of passing on the qualifications of Southern delegates and perhaps of denying them admission. There will be no danger of any injudicious speech or act on the part of a Southern man who might take umbrage at a too free use of the favorite mode of designating his friends, neighbors and fellow-countrymen generally; and the Northern constituencies will be more ready to adopt conservative views when they feel that the South has had nothing to do with the form or substance in which they are presented.

It is rather a great mistake or a wicked falsehood to attribute the attitude of the people to disaffection or sullenness. They want to belong to a free and united people. They abide by the issue of the war in perfect sincerity, without the least mental reservation. They have given the strongest and most convincing evidence of their acceptance of the situation. They want to overthrow the Radicals, and if they could would aid the Northwestern Union men in effecting this purpose. But even to be free—to gain all the blessings which the earth can bestow—they will never confess themselves felons. They will never pollute their consciences by falsehood. They will never dishonor the memory of their Sydney Johnston, their Leonidas Polk, their Stonewall Jackson and the thousands of gallant men who died for them, by a declaration that the cause for which they fought and died was infamous. They will never abandon to the gibbet, and approve the punishment, the great and good men whom they selected as their leaders and who still languish in dungeons or may at any moment be tried and punished as the worst of criminals. They would be more or less than human if they could do this for any boon which any earthly power can confer. It suffer they must, the sense of honor preserved will sustain them under their pangs.

They are prepared to ease of their absence from Philadelphia to see it attributed to rebellious feeling, and for many who now speak them fairly joining the ranks of their foes. They expect renewed contumely and increased harsh treatment; but they cannot see how to avoid it without a surrender of the only possession which war has left them, and which Butler would not have robbed even if he could, because it is one to which he does not attach any value. NABOB.

Brigham Young's Tithing System.

The Salt Lake City Vidette tells us how Brigham Young's financial matters are carried on, and how the faithful are regularly shorn of the fruits of their labor. According to his laws, when a man joins his church one tenth of all his property has to go to the support of it, and one-tenth of all the annual profits of the remainder. If the man has no property, one-tenth of his labor has to go to the church; one tenth of every trade or occupation has to be represented; and if a man should be idle thirty days, the tithing man claims the profits of three days' labor, on the ground that no one has a right to idle away three days belonging to the Lord. In addition to this, there are the Federal, Territorial, county and town taxes, which are sufficient of themselves to reduce one to poverty. What becomes of all this money no one knows, for no public statement of the finances has ever been made, while it is a curious fact that the tithing officers have the largest farms, the best stock, and the most wives of any of the inhabitants in the Territory.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECONSTRUCTION!

THE SO-CALLED ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The President this afternoon transmitted the annexed message to the House of Representatives:

The following joint resolution, restoring Tennessee to her relations to the United States, was, last evening, presented for my approval.

WHEREAS, In the year 1861 the Government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon, and taken possession of, by persons in hostility to the United States, and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of an act of Congress, were declared to be in insurrection to the United States; and,

WHEREAS, As said State Government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by consent of the law-making power of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, The people of said State did, on the 22d day of February, 1865, by a large popular vote, adopt and ratify a constitution and government, whereby slavery was abolished and all ordinances and laws of secession, and debts contracted under the same were declared null and void; and

WHEREAS, A State government has been organized under said constitution, which has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the 39th Congress, and has done other acts proclaiming and denoting loyalty; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The preamble consists simply of statements, some of which are assumed, while the resolution is merely a declaration of opinion. It comprises no legislation; nor does it confer any power which is binding on the respective Houses, the Executive or the States.

It does not admit to their seats in Congress the Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee; for notwithstanding the passage of the resolution, each House in the exercise of the Constitutional right to judge for itself of the election returns and qualifications of its members, may, at its discretion, admit them or continue to exclude them. If a joint resolution of this character were necessary and binding as a condition precedent to the admission of members of Congress, it would happen, in the event of a veto by the Executive, that Senators and Representatives could only be admitted to the halls of Congress by a two-thirds vote of each of the two Houses.

Among other reasons recited in the preamble for the declarations contained in the resolution is the ratification by the State Government of Tennessee of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery; and also the amendment proposed by the 39th Congress. If it is also declared in the preamble said State government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States, it would really seem to follow that the joint resolution, which at this late day has received the sanction of Congress, should have been passed, approved and placed on the statute books before any amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the Legislature of Tennessee for ratification. Otherwise, the inference is plainly deducible that, while in the opinion of Congress the people of a State may be too strongly disloyal to be entitled to representation, they may nevertheless during the suspension of their former practical relations to the Union, have an equally potent voice with other loyal States in propositions to amend the Constitution, upon which so essentially depend the stability, prosperity and very existence of the nation.

A brief reference to my Annual Message of the 4th of December, will show the steps taken by the Executive for the restoration to their Constitutional relations of the States that had been affected by the rebellion upon the cessation of active hostilities. Provisional Governors were appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected by the people, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time the courts of the United States were reopened, the blockade removed, the Custom House re-established, and postal operations resumed.

The amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the limits of the country was also submitted to the States; and they were thus invited to and did participate in a ratification, thus exercising the highest functions pertaining to the State. In addition, nearly all of these States, through their Conventions and Legislatures, had adopted and ratified a Constitution of Government whereby slavery was abolished and all ordinances of secession and debts contracted under the same were declared null and void.

So far then the political existence of the State and their relations to the Federal Government had been fully and completely reorganized and acknowledged by the Executive Department of the Government, and the completion of the work of restoration, which had progressed so favorably, was submitted to Congress, upon which devolved all questions pertaining to admission to their seats of the Senators and Representatives chosen from the States whose people had engaged in the rebellion.

All these steps had been taken, when on the 4th day of December, 1865, the 39th Congress assembled. Nearly eight months have elapsed since that time, and no other plan had been proposed by Congress for the measures instituted by the Executive. It is now declared in the joint resolution submitted for my approval that the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former political relations to the Union, and entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Thus, after the lapse of nearly eight months, Congress proposes to pave the way to the admission of the Representatives of one of the eleven States whose people arrayed themselves against the constitutional authority of the Federal Government.

Earnestly desiring to relieve every cause of further delay, whether real or imaginary, on the part of Congress, to the admission to seats of loyal Senators and Representatives from Tennessee, I have, notwithstanding the anomalous character of this proceeding, affixed my signature to the resolution. My approval, however, is not to be construed as an acknowledgment of the right of Congress to pass laws preliminary to the admission of duly qualified Representatives from any of the States; neither is it to be considered as committing me to all statements made in the preamble. Some are, in my opinion, without foundation in fact—especially the assertion that the State of Tennessee has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. No official notice of such ratification has been received by the Executive or filed in the Department of State. On the contrary, unofficial information from the most reliable sources induces the belief that the amendment has not yet been constitutionally sanctioned by the Legislature of Tennessee.

The right of each House under the Constitution to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members is undoubted, and my approval or disapproval of the resolution could not in the slightest degree increase or diminish the authority in this respect conferred upon the two branches of Congress.

In conclusion, I cannot too earnestly repeat my recommendation for the admission of Tennessee, and all the other States to a fair and equal participation in the National Legislature, when they present themselves in the persons of loyal Senators and Representatives, who can comply with all the requirements of the Constitution and the laws. By this means harmony and reconstruction will be effected, the practical relations of all the States to the Federal Government re-established, and the work of restoration inaugurated upon the termination of the war successfully completed.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1866.

VIRGINIA.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 23.—The United States steam tug Geneva returned yesterday forenoon from the scene of the disturbance on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, near Drummondtown, between the inhabitants and negroes.

It appears that the trouble originated in a band of white men hunting down some negroes for the purpose of searching for one named Couch, who, a few days previous, had attempted to cut the throat of a white man. The negroes were robbed of their arms and money, when they made complaint to the civil authorities, who issued warrants for the arrest of eleven of the whites.

The 14th instant was set apart for hearing of a case at a village named Woodstock. On that day about one hundred well armed white men assembled, swearing they would kill every negro who attempted to testify and threatened the magistrate, Mr. Dix, with violence if the proceedings were continued.

The magistrate, seeing the state of affairs, indorsed upon the warrants of arrest the impossibility of conducting the trial under such circumstances, and informed Major French, of the Freedmen's Bureau, of his action.

The latter officer advised the negroes to quietly return to their homes, and while they were doing so they were again assaulted and pursued by the armed whites until they reached places of safety.

Upon the arrival of the troops the white men disappeared in every direction and not one could be found after rigid search.

☞ A large planter on the Brazos informs us that he expects to make 350 bales of cotton from 450 acres. Also 300 hogsheads of sugar from a somewhat larger area of land. He thinks he will make 6,000 bushels of corn from 150 acres, or about 40 bushels to the acre. He works now about sixty hands, though he commenced with eighty hands, yet the sixty now, under the policy of Gen. Kiddoo, do far more work than the eighty did under Gen. Gregory's rule.—[Galveston News.

GOOSEBERRY CREAM.—Take a quart of gooseberries and boil them very quick in enough water to cover them; stir in half an ounce of good butter; when they become soft, pulp them through a sieve, sweeten the pulp while it is hot, and then beat up with the yolks of four eggs. Serve in a dish or glass cup.

XXXIXth CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—MR. NESMITH, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution for the relief of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, which was ordered to be printed.

MR. GUTHRIE called up a joint resolution extending for five years, to the Alabama and Florida Railroad, the time for the payment of the duties on railroad iron for relaying the track of said road.

The resolution was passed.

MR. VAN WINKLE, from the Committee of Conference, on the disagreeing amendments to the bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans, made a report. It does not alter the provisions of the Senate amendments. It secures to the widow of a deceased soldier, though she has married again, her pension up to the date of her subsequent marriage. It provides that arrears of pension in default of succession by any of the relatives mentioned in the several pension acts, shall go to the executor or administrator.

The report was agreed to.

MR. TRUMBULL here rose and said: "The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the House joint resolution, declaring Tennessee again entitled to representation in Congress, have instructed me to report it back with an amendment. It meets the views of the Senate, as it is a matter that ought to be acted upon. I shall move that the Senate proceed to its consideration at the present time."

MR. McDOUGAL—"Let it be read for information."

MR. TRUMBULL—"It is on all the desks printed"

MR. McDOUGAL—"Let the amendment be read."

The CHAIR ordered the reading of the resolution and amendment.

A long and exhaustive debate followed, in the course of which various propositions were offered and discussed. Finally, the following preamble and resolution were adopted. The preamble is that which Mr. Trumbull reported from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and the resolution is that which was adopted in the House, with the exception of the words, "duly elected and qualified, upon their taking the oath of office required by existing laws:"

"WHEREAS, In the year 1861 the Government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States, and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of an act of Congress, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

"WHEREAS, Said State Government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States; and

"WHEREAS, The people of said State did, on the 22d of February, 1865, by a large popular vote adopt and ratify a Constitution of Government, republican in form, and not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, whereby slavery was abolished, and the ordinances and laws of secession, and debts contracted under the same were declared void; and

"WHEREAS, A State Government has been organized, and the Legislature of said State has ratified the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and also the amendment provided by the Thirty ninth Congress, and,

"WHEREAS, The people of Tennessee have, by the proper spirit of obedience, shown to the satisfaction of the Congress of the United States a return of said State to due allegiance to the Government and laws of the United States; therefore, be it

"*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former proper political relation to the Union, and is again fitted to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress."

The Senate then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to define the number, and regulate the appointment of officers of the Navy, and the bill now goes to the President.

MR. WILSON, of Mass., called up a resolution directing the payment to soldiers and sailors held as prisoners of war during the rebellion, of commutation of the rations belonging to them. The resolution was passed.

It was ordered that the Senate hold an evening session to consider the bills from the Committee on Commerce.

The bill to change the place of holding the Circuit Court in Western Virginia from Lewisburg to Parkersburg, was passed.

MR. CHANDLER, of Michigan, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of repealing the neutrality laws between this country and Great Britain.

MR. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, objected, and the resolution went over.

MR. POLAND, of Vermont, said that as a test question, he would move to take up the bankrupt bill and call the yeas and nays.

MR. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved to lay Mr. Poland's motion on the table, and it was agreed to.

The Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up.

The amendment directing the Secretary of War to pay out of the Commutation Draft Fund, for every slave belonging to loyal men enlisted in the army, not to exceed $300 each, was adopted.

An amendment increasing the pay of clerks in the State Department, 200 per cent. was adopted.

MR. GRIMES called up the bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers of the Navy, recently passed by the Senate and amended in the House. On motion of Mr. Grimes, the amendment was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President.

MR. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a resolution tendering the further use of the buildings used for the soldier's and sailor's orphans fair, to the directors of the institution for another fair.

On motion of Mr. Chandler it was ordered that the Senate take a recess at 4½ o'clock to meet again at 7:30, for consideration of bills from the Committee on Commerce.

MR. WILSON called up the resolution giving the soldiers and sailors held as prisoners of war the commutation price of their rations while so held.

The resolution was passed, and goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

MR. HOWARD offered a resolution that the joint committee on retrenchment be instructed to inquire into the mode of collecting and the disposal made of captured and abandoned property in the States lately in rebellion, by the officers and agents of the Treasury Department.

The resolution was adopted.

MR. CHANDLER said that last December he promised, on the floor of the Senate, to introduce the present British neutrality laws of the two countries, and he had found identical the same law under which, in this country, the Fenians were stopped from invading Canada was the law under which British sailors were enlisted for the rebel pirate service. It would be seen at a glance that it was a mere farce to continue such laws. He, therefore, asked the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Resolutions be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing our present neutrality laws.

MR. COWAN, of Pa., objected, and the resolution lies over.

MR. TRUMBULL, of Ill., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be authorized to transfer to the Illinois soldiers college and military academy, from the surplus on hand, not needed for the public service, the cots and bedding necessary to accommodate five hundred persons, for the use of the students in said institution disabled by the war.

MR. POLAND, of Vermont, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of Internal Revenue paid into the Treasury by the Collectors of Vermont. This was amended so as to include Kentucky, and so amended passed.

MR. POLAND said he would like to know it it was the intention of the Senate to pass the Bankrupt bill at the present session.

MR. JOHNSON expressed himself in favor of the bill, and hoped it would be passed.

MR. SUMNER hoped the Senate would not adjourn without passing the bill.

MR. COWAN, said he was opposed to the bill in its present form; he was opposed to any bankrupt bill which took bankrupt cases into the United States Courts.

MR. GUTHRIE was in favor of the bankrupt bill, and hoped that the present bill would not be passed, but that the subject would go over until the next session.

MR. LANE was opposed to the bankrupt bill now or at any other time.

MR. SHERMAN moved to lay Mr. Poland's motion on the table. Mr. Sherman's motion to lay the matter on the table prevailed, and the motion to take up the bill was laid on the table.

MR. SHERMAN called up the civil appropriation bill.

The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. Davis, appropriating five million dollars for the payment of slaveholders of slaves mustered into the military service under the call of 1864.

MR. WILSON moved to amend the above by substituting a proviso that the Secretary of War be authorized to pay out of that known as the commutation draft a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars each for every slave owned by loyal men and mustered into the service; provided that before receiving any such compensation the claimant shall give undoubted proof of his loyalty, and that he availed himself of every opportunity to assist the Union forces in the contest against the rebels.

MR. WILSON'S amendment was concurred in by yeas 29, nays 6.

The question was then on the amendment as amended.

MR. SHERMAN inquired how much there was in the commutation fund.

MR. WILSON said it was more than five millions.

MR. SHERMAN asked if that would be enough.

MR. JOHNSON, of Maryland, said it would be more than enough.

MR. WILSON did not believe it would.

MR. JOHNSON spoke in favor of an amendment, and hoped it would be adopted.

MR. CRESSWELL, of Maryland, said the amount of the commutation fund was nine millions five hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars. Between 8,000 and 9,000 colored men were enlisted in Maryland; of these about one-half were slaves, and the Commissioners have estimated that it would take $762,000 to comply with this law in Maryland, which would leave nine millions for the claims of Kentucky and Missouri.

MR. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment, in the form of a proviso, that no money shall be paid under this provision until the Commissioners, appointed under act of June, 1864, shall have made their final report.

This was agreed to; yeas, 18; nays, 13.

The amendment as amended was then agreed to.

MR. CHANDLER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported an amendment appropriating $15,000 for the erection of a light-house at Kanana Bay, Lake Superior Adopted.

MR. CHANDLER reported an amendment, appropriating $40,000 for a lighthouse at South Haven Neck.

MR. CHANDLER also moved to appropriate two hundred thousand dollars instead of seventy thousand dollars, as proposed, for the repair and completion of the pier of the lighthouse at Waberschanee, straits of Mackinac.

MR. GRIMES moved to amend the additional section as follows:

That midshipmen and active midshipmen of the United States navy shall be entitled to one ration or commutation therefor. Adopted.

The Senate went into Executive Session, at half-past four, and took a recess, to meet at 7:30 P. M.

HOUSE.

MR. BINGHAM, of Ohio, introduced a bill to provide to increase the revenue from imported wool, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. It consists of the wool sections of the revised tariff bill passed by the House and postponed by the Senate, except that the ad valorem duty be increased from 10 to 15 per cent on raw wool, and on manufactured goods the specific duty is reduced from 50 to 40 cents per pound.

MR. DELANO, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the House meet ... week at 11½ o'clock, and take a recess daily from 4½ till 8½, and that the first business in order in the evening sessions shall be bills on the Speaker's table, which was adopted.

MR. CLARK, of Ohio, offered a resolution requesting the President to urge on the Canadian authorities, and also on the British Government, the release of the Fenian prisoners recently captured in Canada, which was adopted by a vote of 102 yeas to nays 2.

MR. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of seven, to which shall be referred all bills and joint resolutions now pending in any Committee of the House, and all that may hereafter be offered proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, rendering any person who has been elected President ineligible to a second term, as also all bills and joint resolutions proposing a change in the modes and manner of electing President and Vice President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. LeBlond, of Ohio, the resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 71 to 42.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, the communication from the Secretary of War, and the reports in reference to the National Cemeteries for soldiers in Tennessee, were ordered to be printed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's amendment to the House bill, granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, which was under discussion at the time of adjournment on Saturday.

MR. JULIAN, of Indiana, addressed the House against the amendments.

The debate was further continued by Kasson, McRuer and Higbey. Finally the Senate amendments were concurred in, 73 to 39.

MR. ASHLEY presented testimonials taken before the Committee on Printing in relation to Utah. Ordered to be printed.

Several applications from members for leave of absence having been made, the Speaker called attention to the fact that in votes taken to-day there was only 16 over a quorum present.

MR. ALLEY, of Mass., from the select committee to investigate the assault upon W. H. Painter, clerk of Post-office Committee, presented testimony, which was taken, and offered a resolution that Benj. F. Beveridge be delivered by the Sergeant-at-Arms into the custody of the civil authorities, to be prosecuted before the Criminal Court of the District, and that the testimony taken in the case be delivered to the United States District Attorney.

MR. ALLEY made a statement to the effect that the House had no power to imprison the offender beyond the adjournment of the present session.

Messrs. FARNSWORTH and JOHN L. THOMAS, members of the Select Committee, dissented from that view, holding that the House had a right to have Beveridge imprisoned until the close of Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

MR. TRIMBLE moved, as a question of privilege, that inasmuch as the House is, by the Constitution, the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and inasmuch as the House had passed a joint resolution declaring the State of Tennessee restored to her former relation with the Union, and entitled to representation, the members from Tennessee be sworn in.

The SPEAKER overruled it as a question of privilege, on the ground that both Houses had declared by concurrent resolutions that certain States which had not been represented in Congress during the last four years, should not be entitled to representation until by concurrent action of both Houses they should be declared entitled to representation.

MR. TRIMBLE appealed from the decision of the chair, and on motion of Mr. Stevens the appeal was laid on the table.

The House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's call and disposed of it as follows:

The Senate amendment is to have a joint resolution declaring Tennessee entitled to Senators and Representatives in Congress.

MR. BINGHAM moved to concurrence in the amendment.

The amendments to the joint resolution were concurred in without a division.

The amendment to preamble was concurred in, yeas 92, nays 25.

The Senate's substitute for the joint resolution in regard to rations of Union soldiers, held as prisoners of war. On motion of Mr. Ward, the substitute was concurred in.

The House at 4½ o'clock took recess till 7 30 P. M.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The bill for the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, recently committed to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, was reported by Mr. Howard, of Michigan, and, on his motion, a further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

MR. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the army bill, recently passed by the House, and moved to amend by substituting for it the bill passed by the Senate. He did this, he said, to get the subject before a joint committee.

As amended the bill was passed, and goes to the House.

The joint resolution in relation to giving bounties to colored soldiers was taken up, amended and passed.

The bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of the Stockton and Coporopolis Railroad, in California, was passed.

MR. SHERMAN, of Ohio, called up the tariff bill lately passed by the House. It was amended in the following manner:

By striking out from the first section the clause, "and no tax for the box in which any cigars, cheroots or cigarettes are packed shall be allowed in ascertaining the weight;"

By striking out the 9th section, which adds the cost of transportation in determining the value of articles;

By striking out the 15th section, which abolishes the Bureau of Statistics;

By inserting a new section authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the collection of the direct tax until January 1st, 1865.

MR. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to strike out the section repealing the fishing bounties act, and supported his proposition in a speech.

MR. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference upon the Indian Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. The bill goes to the President.

MR. SHERMAN called up the Tariff bill passed last week by the House. It was passed by the Senate with amendments for concurrence and sent to the House for concurrence in amendments.

MR. WADE, of Ohio, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Nebraska, and asked immediate consideration.

MR. SUMNER objected.

MR. SHERMAN said he was in favor of the bill, but should object to its present consideration. He hoped the Civil Appropriation bill would be taken up.

MR. DOOLITTLE, of Wis., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a number of amendments for Indian affairs, which were agreed to.

MR. RIDDLE, of Del., offered an amendment increasing the compensation of members of Congress to $5,000 per year and mileage, instead of $3,000, as at present; the increase to commence with the 39th Congress. Mr. Riddle said the Senate had been liberal to others and ought to be liberal to itself. It was well known that the salary of Congressmen for the present session did not pay expenses.

MR. HENDERSON, of Mo., offered a substitute for Mr. Riddle's proposition, that the compensation of members shall be $5,000 per annum commencing with the 4th of March, 1865 and 20 cents per mile by the nearest route, instead of four cents per mile by the ordinary traveled route, as at present; the mileage for the present Congress to be 4 cents per mile.

MR. HOWARD, of Michigan, asked Mr. Henderson what would be the effect of his amendment in the expenses of Congress.

MR. HENDERSON said the effect would be to increase the annual expenses of Congress about $100,000.

The amendment to the amendment was disagreed to, and the amendment of Mr. Riddle adopted.

MR. CLARK, of New Hampshire, offered an amendment appropriating $1,500,000 for repairing the levee on the Mississippi river.

Pending discussion on this amendment the Senate took a recess.

HOUSE.

MR. ELLIOTT, under the permission given by the House to Mr. Washburne of Illinois, who is now absent on account of illness, made reports upon the following bills, from the Committee on Commerce:

The House bill to provide for and to regulate the weighting of exports. It provides that on all weighable articles hereafter exported, on which drawbacks are allowed, on all weighable goods withdrawn from bonded warehouses for export, there shall be levied and collected three cents per hundred pounds. It abolishes the office of measurer at the port of New York, the duties of which are to be performed by the weighers at New York and are to receive $2,500 a year. The bill was passed.

The Senate joint resolution manifesting the sense of Congress towards the officers and seamen of the vessels and others engaged in the rescue of the officers and soldiers of the army, the passengers, officers and crew of the steamship San Francisco, which was passed without amendments, appropriating $7,500 to each of the captains of the vessels Three Bells, of Glasgow, Kilby, of Boston, and the ship Antarctic, $700 to each of the mates, and $100 to each of the crew.

MR. O'NEIL, to whom the bill had been referred as a sub-committee, presented a report to the House, which was laid on the table.

MR. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made reports, which were disposed of as follows:

Senate bill in relation to the District Courts of the States of Louisiana and California, passed with amendments, one of which increases the salary of the District Judges of Louisiana from $3,500 to $4,500.

The House bill to punish certain crimes in relation to the public securities and currency, making the counterfeiting of currency, stamps, &c., a felony; passed.

The House bill amendatory of the habeas corpus act of May 11, 1866, making some merely technical provisions in regard to practice in courts, was passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Dawes, of Mass., in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill, the question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Delano, of Ohio, to strike out the paragraph appropriating $12,000 to pay Mr Royston, of Pa., for certain buildings owned by him in Memphis, Tenn., taken possession of and used by the United States troops.

The amendment gave rise to considerable debate, Messrs. Scofield, Kelly, Stevens, Spaulding and Farnsworth advocating the appropriation, and Messrs Schenck, Davis, of N. Y., and Morrill, of Vt., opposing it as being partial and exceptional.

MR. MORRILL, of Vt., said that if the principle embodied in the paragraph were acted on it would cost the Government hundreds of millions of dollars, and the present system of taxation would be entirely insufficient.

The amendment was agreed to, 66 to 29.

The paragraph making an appropriation for repairs of the President's house being under consideration Mr. Stevens took occasion to say that a former statement of his to the effect that some of the deficiencies occurred in Buchanan's time was erroneous.

MR. JOHNSON, of Pa., moved to reduce the appropriation for the removal of the State Department from $75,000 to $5,000.

On motion of Mr Kasson, of Iowa, new sections were added, recognizing collectors of internal revenue as disbursing agents, and making appropriations for light house keeps.

The committee next proceeded to consider the House bill, authorizing the reimbursement to the territory of Nebraska of expenses incurred in repelling Indian hostilities. Both bills were reported to the House and passed.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President in relation to the joint resolution declaring the State of Tennessee restored to her former, proper and practical relations to the United States; portions of the message were received by the Republicans with DECISIVE laughter; its conclusion was greeted by the Democrats with applause. The reading of the message having been completed by Mr. McPherson, the clerk, and it having been laid on the table and ordered to be printed,

MR. STEVENS, of Pa., rose and said: Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the joint resolution has become law by the entire and cordial approval of the President, (laughter,) I am desired by the committee of fifteen to ask to be discharged from further consideration of the credentials of the members from Tennessee, and that they be referred to the Committee of Elections, which motion I now make.

MR. RANDALL, of Pa., called for a division of the question.

The question being divided the first part of the motion discharging the Reconstruction Committee from the further consideration of the credentials of the members from Tennessee was agreed to.

The second part of the motion being on the reference of the credentials to the Committee of Elections, Mr Le Blond, of Ohio, called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The vote was yeas 89, nays 28, the Democrats voting in the negative in order that the ten members might be sworn at once.

Pending action upon it, the House, at half past four, took a recess until 7 o'clock P. M.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Mr. E. G. Ross [Radical Republican] was sworn in as Senator from Kansas, vice Mr. Lane, deceased.

Mr. Joseph S. Fowler [Republican], Senator elect from Tennessee for the term ending March 4, 1871, had his credentials presented by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, and took the oath of office.

MR. FESSENDEN, of Maine, called up the resolution for the adjournment, and moved to fix Friday, the 27th, as the day.

MR. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, asked Mr. Poland, of Vermont, if he intended to abandon the bankrupt bill for this session. If not, we cannot adjourn before Monday.

MR. POLAND said that he regarded the late vote on the Bankrupt bill as deciding its fate for this session.

MR. SUMNER moved to amend the motion of Mr. Fessenden by fixing on Monday, the 30th, as the day for adjournment.

The resolution was, after debate, altered so as to fix the date on Saturday at noon, and it so passed.

MR. WADE, of Ohio, hoped that Congress would not adjourn without admitting Nebraska and Colorado. His own opinion was that Congress ought not to adjourn at all and that was the opinion of a majority in the Senate. Months ago there was an impression throughout the country that something would take place detrimental to the interests of the country if Congress adjourned. It would be different if all the departments of the Government were harmonious; but it was evident that when Congress adjourned the Government would pass into hands hostile to the best interests of the country.

The question being taken upon Mr. Sumner's motion to substitute the 30th for the 27th, it was disagreed to. Yeas 15, nays 25.

MR. FESSENDEN moved to amend his motion by fixing the day for adjournment on Saturday, the 28th, at noon. The amendment was agreed to and the resolutions as amended passed; yeas, 29, nays, 15.

MR. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported bills in relation to habeas corpus, and said he did not wish immediate consideration.

MR. BUCKALEW submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill for increasing the bounties of soldiers of the late war who volunteered in 1861 and 1862. Objection was made and the resolution goes over.

MR. WADE asked to call up the bill for the admission of Nebraska, ending with a discussion on the motion. The morning hour expired and the civil appropriation bill was taken up.

MR. HOWARD offered an amendment appropriating a sufficient sum of money to pay the First Michigan Cavalry, mustered out of service in Washington, the cost of transportation home; at the time the men paid themselves.

MR. CONNESS said the case mentioned by Mr. Howard was not the only one of the kind that called for relief; several California regiments had been mustered out of service far from their homes, and had to return at their own expense. He hoped they would all be embraced in one bill.

MR. SHERMAN said he knew of several cases fully deserving with that of the 1st Michigan. He hoped Mr. Howard's amendment would be amended so as to include all the regiments mustered out where they did not reside.

MR. NESMITH said the Michigan case was the only one submitted to the Military Committee. The appropriation, he said, was limited to three hundred and twenty-five dollars to each man.

MR. SHERMAN demanded the yeas and nays on the amendment of Mr. Howard, and the amendment was adopted; yeas, 22, nays, 16.

MR. CONNESS offered an amendment appropriating $40,000 to provide for the survey of the Isthmus of Darien, under direction of the War Department, under the construction of a ship canal. Agreed to.

MR. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, offered an amendment appropriating $8,000 for a lighthouse at Grand Portage, Michigan.

Pending discussion on the above Mr. Grimes moved that the Senate at half-past 4 take recess till 7½ o'clock. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the army bill from the House was taken up.

The Senate agreed to the Committee of Conference called for by the House.

Messrs. Fessenden, Henderson and Howard were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Tariff bill.

The Senate, at 5:15 P. M., went into Executive session, and soon after took recess until 7:30 P. M.

HOUSE.

MR. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the House bill to prevent the officers of the navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in battle, with amendments. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

MR. KASSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill to incorporate the National Farm School for orphans and dependent children of colored soldiers, and for other colored children, which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Edmunds Cooper, one of the members from the State of Tennessee, appeared and was qualified by taking the oath of office prescribed by law.

MR. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill giving to Commissioners appointed by Circuit Courts, the same powers in regard to seamen avoiding their contracts that are given to Justices of the Peace by the 7th section of the act of July 23d, 1790, for the government and regulation of seamen in the service of merchants, which was read three times and passed.

MR. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, made special reports, which were laid on the table, among them the House bill to incorporate the National Union Telegraph Association.

MR. SEFTWICH, one of the members elect from Tennessee, appeared and was qualified by taking the oath of office prescribed by law.

MR. WILLIAMS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the appointment of clerks and commissioners of bail, prohibiting the appointment by United States Judges of relatives by blood or marriage. After some discussion the bill was passed.

MR. LAWRENCE, of O., from the same committee, reported a bill to define and punish certain crimes. The bill makes it a crime for any person to injure property belonging to the United States, or to place any impediment on the track of any railroad carrying United States mails. After some discussion the bill passed.

MR. WILLIAMS, from the same committee, reported a bill to restore possession of the lands confiscated by the authority of the States lately in rebellion. It makes it the duty of the President or commanding officer of the military forces stationed within the particular State or district on complaint of any person dispossessed of property for adherence to the cause of the United States to restore him to the possession of the same.

MR. TRIMBLE denounced the bill, as giving military officers authority to decide legal questions as to the title to real estate. He moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was rejected. Yeas 22, nays 87.

The bill was then passed without a division.

MR. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the same committee, reported back with amendments the bill to amend the act of September 24, 1789, to establish judicial courts. It gives the several Courts of the United States and the judges of such courts, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* in all cases where any person may be restrained of his or her liberty in violation of the Constitution or of any treaty or law of the United States. The act is not to apply to the case of any person who is or may be held in the custody of the military authorities of the United States, charged with any military offense or with having aided or abetted the rebellion against the Government of the United States prior to the passage of this act.

After discussion the amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency to amend the National Currency act.

The bill and the several amendments proposed were discussed at considerable length by Messrs. Morrill, Lynch, Hotchkiss, Conkling and Randall, of Pennsylvania; Messrs. Stevens, Rollins, Price and Hubbard, of West Virginia; and Messrs. Kelley and others.

The bill was postponed by a vote of 54 to 37.

MR. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill in reference to Territorial laws, which was read twice and ordered to be printed and postponed until to-morrow.

MR. RAYMOND, on behalf of the men of New Hampshire and himself, submitted a minority report on the motion.

On motion of MR. SCHENCK, a Committee of Conference was appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill reorganizing the army.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms submitting the question as to the time to which the compensation of Tennessee members should date back, and stated that as it embodied a new question he would refer it to the House.

MR. STEVENS remarked that he didn't think there was any difficulty about it. Those gentlemen were members from the day of their election as it finally turned out. [Laughter.] He moved that they be paid mileage and compensation from the 4th of March, 1865, the beginning of the present Congress.

MR. DAWES expressed the same opinion.

MR. LOVE moved to refer the question to the Committee on Elections, which was negatived.

MR. STEVENS' motion was then agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Garfield, Hagan and Moorhead as a conference committee on the amendatory tariff bill.

On motion of MR. DELANO, the Senate amendment to the House concurrent resolution fixing Saturday the 28th, at 12 o'clock, as the time for adjournment was concurred in; 68 to 55.

MR. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back with amendments the Senate bill for the payment of the public debt.

MR. GARFIELD then moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The motion was agreed to.

There were nine bills on the calendar having precedence, and it was necessary to have each of them passed over.

MR. WILSON, of Iowa, and others, who were opposed to the Senate bill, embarrassed these motions by calling for votes by tellers, and it was very difficult to get a quorum to vote.

Much time was consumed in the process on the call of roll. The first four bills on the calendar were laid aside.

Next was the bill reported by Mr. Stevens to enable the States lately in rebellion to regain their privileges in the Union. He said he had a substitute to offer for the bill, and he would ask the Committee of the Whole to report it to the House, and have it considered to-morrow.

The Clerk was in the act of reading the bill, when, the hour of 4:30 having arrived, the Committee rose, and the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

FOREIGN.

FARTHER POINT, July 25.

The steamer Hibernian passed this point at 3:30 this afternoon. She left Liverpool July 16, about two o'clock P. M., direct for Quebec without stopping at Londonderry.

Latest reports from the Great Eastern were quite favorable, steady progress being made. On Sunday afternoon, the 15th, she had payed out 283 miles of cable, and had run a distance of 265 miles from land.

Cialdini had occupied Padua and Vicenza, towns on the line of railroad to Vienna.

The Austrians in Venitia, except those in Venice, had no railway communication with Vienna; so that unless Cialdini be dislodged, the Austrian army of the Archduke Albert cannot render aid in the impending battle with the Prussians.

The Times of the 16th says whatever forces the Austrian Government may have succeeded in gathering around Vienna, it is still doubtful whether it will itself be equal to the task of withstanding the victorious Prussians, who, according to all calculations, should assemble before Vienna to-morrow or the day after.

Nothing further has transpired concerning the negotiations between Napoleon and the contending powers.

Several French papers have received Government warning for publishing false news.

A sanguinary conflict took place on the 14th between the Prussians and Federals near Aschaffenburg. The former were entirely successful. The town was in flames, and the Federals were retreating.

The Prussians were marching on Frankfort, which town had been evacuated by the Federal troops, and the Diet had been removed to Augustenburg, where the foreign Representatives were expected to assemble.

The headquarters of the Prussian army under the King, have been advanced to Brunigian, which was reported to be in possession of the Prussians.

If anything was needed to render the Austrian people hopeless, it was the tidings of the irreparable disaster at Aschaffenburg, which must have reached Vienna.

Pressed by a deputation from the Vienna municipality, inquiring the Emperor's pleasure in regard to the defenses of Vienna, the Emperor at once removed the people's apprehension by announcing that Vienna would be treated as an open city, and added that he would limit the operations to the defense of the line of the Danube, which might bring the Prussian attack on Floridsdorf, a village four miles north from the States of Vienna, where the Austrians have an intrenched camp and a *tete du pont*.

Should the Prussians, however, resolve to attack Vienna, they would certainly attempt to cross the river at several points, and in case of success, the open city would unavoidably fall into their hands.

The state of discouragement into which the Austrian army has been thrown by their repeated losses in Bohemia, the Times believes will deter the Emperor from a final encounter so close to the capital, and trusts that before the Prussians shall be ready for the onset, the interview between the two monarchs will take place, which might have been more opportunely held on the morrow of the disaster of Koniggratz.

In diplomatic circles at St. Petersburg it was declared that Russia has no present intention of abandoning its policy of neutrality; and that only in case of active intervention on the part of any conflicting powers she would make known her declarations and take an attitude corresponding with her interests.

The Moscow Gazette expresses an entire sympathy with the Italian cause and favors the annexation of Rome to Italy.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that all soldiers on furlough in Russia have been called in, and that military trains start every day from Warsaw to the frontier of Silesia and Gallicia. Russian troops were marching from Podolia to Bessarabia.

The Spanish Government had prohibited the sale of newspapers in the public streets.

MISSISSIPPI.

Delegates to Philadelphia.

JACKSON, MISS., July 25.—The Convention met and adjourned, thirty-two counties very numerously represented. The officers were Judge Jas. Watts, President; Giles M. Hillyer, Amos R. Johnson and J. A. Binford, Vice Presidents; J. L. Power, M. S. Ward, Secretaries.

The following was passed:

Resolved, That this Convention approves the restoration policy of President Johnson as opposed to the Radical policy of Congress, and having been invited by large numbers of distinguished fellow citizens from the Northern and Western States of the Union, to unite in a National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, on August 14th, accepts that invitation and will proceed to elect four Senatorial Delegates and two from each Congressional District to represent the State of Mississippi in said proposed Philadelphia Convention.

Delegates at large: Giles M. Hillyer, Wm. Yergar, Wm. S. Featherston, George L. Potters.

First District: Henry Dockeray and F. B. Peynes.

Second District: J. S. Bailey and Dr. G. H. Sykes.

Third District: A. Murdock and J. B. Binford.

Fourth District: Gen. Nat. H. Harris and A. G. Meyers.

Fifth District. H. F. Simrall and Hiram Cassidy.

MARYLAND.

Conservative State Convention.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—The Conservative Union State Convention of the friends of President Johnson's policy assembled here at noon to-day. Postmaster Parnell called the Convention to order; denounced the Radicals and strenuously indorsed the policy of the President. Mr. Blair nominated J. W. Frazier as President of the Convention, which was confirmed. A committee on resolutions was then appointed, consisting of M. Blair, ex-Congressman Cresfield, ex-Congressman Evans and others.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session, the Committee on Resolutions reported, in substance, as follows:

1. Approving the President's policy.
2. Declaring the States and sentinel parts of our system of Government.
3. Affirming the abolition of slavery, but protesting against the attempt to ignore the distinction of races.
4. Protesting against the appropriations to educate and feed negroes.
5. Denouncing the registry law in Maryland and approving the call for the Philadelphia Convention.

Montgomery Blair, Governor Swann, J. W. Cresfield and Reverdy Johnson were appointed delegates at large.

VERMONT.

Delegates to Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Democratic State Convention of Vermont have appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.